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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Decision Demand in East

Government vs. Business?

What's Left After Purge?

¶ **Currents Around the Panay**—As a yellow flood swirls about the sunken Panay, repeating with watery syllables the misadventures of war, a current of human opinions swirls about the significant features of the unhappy event. While the Tokyo Foreign Office declares that the gunboat was not deliberately machine-gunned, a Japanese spokesman favorably known in the United States emphasizes the humanitarian action of Japanese troops when they discovered that the United States vessel and launches evacuating its crew carried American citizens. The Japanese apologist is Lieut. Col. Yoshiaki Nishi, former assistant Japanese attaché at Washington. He reiterates the claim that the Nipponese fighters failed to see identifying flags. Meanwhile Japan warns foreigners to evacuate Hangchow, lest they be involved in an imminent siege; and officials also announce formation of a new autonomous government at Nanking claimed to replace General Chiang Kai-shek's regime. • Thus the currents in the Far East sweep not only about the sunken Panay, but likewise around the bulk of a seemingly unavoidable decision for America and other nations interested in China! Shall they withdraw in the insecure hope of avoiding present conflict; or shall they resist to head off future threats?

¶ **Britain Watches, Waits**—With the Cabinet endorsing Britain's policy of watchful waiting, and thereupon adjourning for a six-weeks recess, the impression is well founded that Downing Street sees no insistent reason for weakening the "watch on the Mediterranean" and other European danger zones for the sake of reinforcing the fleet in the Far East. Nevertheless the mobility of the British navy is to be maintained in case of an Oriental emergency, and to this end Premier Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden are given "power of attorney" to make decisions during the holidays. It is now well understood that until Tokyo replies to British protests against Yangtze River affronts, a restrained policy will prevail in London. • But British rights in the Far East no less than elsewhere in the world enlist the sympathetic support of the whole Empire behind a Cabinet which makes plain that it proposes to protect such rights.

¶ **Business and Administration**—Like every other argument, there are two sides to the present government versus business dispute. Today's news brings advocates for each side. C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, declares in Washington that modification of government competition and policy is needed to permit the utility industry to make its contribution to recovery. He charges that the government program has created a "depressed market" for the sale of utilities securities to finance new construction. Senator Norris, Nebraska independent, sees the situation from a different angle. Says he: "I can't help but notice the apparently unanimous agreement between newspapers, prominent businessmen and the utility men to fight Roosevelt's program. If the opponents continue their methods . . . I predict there may be a demand that President Roosevelt seek a third term." • Seems to be considerable of that "do-it-my-way-or-else" threat on both sides.

¶ **Soviet Purge**—The ideal state which the present regime in Russia claims to seek in Communism may be imagined from the news from Moscow. If one interprets it aright, dwellers in the "ideal state" who wastefully cut lumber while laying out roads through swamps or who, perchance, make the living conditions of lumberjacks less desirable, are subject to execution. It is through such items that one may judge whether he desires to live in an "ideal" community or to struggle along in a democracy where among his regrettable privileges exists that of personal liberty. Moscow reports 14 death sentences for alleged "anti-Soviet wrecking" in the lumber and grain industry. True, certain of the convicted confessed to counter-revolutionary activities. • But how cheaply human life is held by a regime which professes to seek the betterment of human conditions.

¶ **Washington Listens**—"Politics stop at the water's edge." It's a quotation which becomes surprisingly vitalized since its repetition by Alfred M. Landon. Washington shows a tendency to adopt the theory in practice, in part at least, as support for the sentiment comes from Col. Frank Knox, Senator Vandenberg, Colonel House, former Secretary of State Stimson, and other influential Americans presenting nonpartisan opinion regarding America's attitude in the present Far Eastern situation. Washington reporters find the isolationist group less pronounced in their attitude since it is called to their attention that their tactical undermining of the State Department's foreign policy is self-defeatist. • Not that the isolationists would have America less isolated, but that public opinion now isolates the idea of "peace at any price."

In the Boston Section:

New England shoe industry shows surprise spurt.

Burke files race commission control bill.

Police fete children at Christmas parties.

New drive to sell New Hampshire forests started.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

'Isms' in Latin America Declared a Minor Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—While not minimizing the obvious influence which European ideologies are having on Latin-American politics, the Foreign Policy Association committed itself publicly Dec. 20 to a balanced conclusion that neither communism nor fascism was likely to become a force of major importance in the South American republics.

In an authoritative analysis of this question of extreme importance to American diplomacy today, the association, which is highly respected in informed circles for its objective opinion on foreign affairs, tends on all counts to confirm the official attitude of the State Department. This attitude is that, as emphasized by the new dictatorship of President Vargas in Brazil, there are some fascist tendencies, but they are not an immediate or dangerous threat of the emergence in Latin America of the sort of European ideology which would carry any of the southern nations into the political orbit of either Germany or Italy.

The analysis, written by Stephen Naft, aided by the association's research staff, declares that fascism in South America "lacks the social and economic basis which made possible its development in Europe."

"Capitalism," the report says, "is in an early stage of expansion, rather than contraction, and the middle class is much less numerous than in European countries. The Fascist movement is divided in Argentina; it is more united and aggressive but still small in Chile. Its growth in Brazil has been important, but here its development is in part due to the large German and Italian colonies. In no other republic outside of these three has it made significant progress. Neither Fascism—outside of Brazil—nor Communism appears strong enough at present to challenge seriously the semi-democratic institutions or the dictatorial regimes established in South America.

"Fascist movements in South America generally lack mass support—the main feature of classical Fascist regimes in Europe. Except in Brazil they have won no mass support, either in the lower middle class or among the workers. The educated element, which constitutes a considerable proportion of total Fascist strength, is recruited chiefly from the younger generation of the well-to-do, together with a certain number of minor government clerks and university students in search of excitement.

"Some of the students are often under the influence of the church which, frightened by developments in Mexico and elsewhere, takes politically the same position as in Spain. But these groups are not to be compared with that vast army of 'white collar' employees and unem-

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President Puts Road Economy Up to Congress

Reminds House Committee Head of Responsibility for Failure to Save

Reiterates Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Just as a Christmas Eve gift for Congressmen, President Roosevelt has sent to Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Roads Committee, a pointed reminder that Congress must bear responsibility for failing to follow his economy recommendations.

After reading the letter, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, who led opposition to the wages and hours bill, wrote the President to offer to organize a movement in the House to support the economy program.

Mr. Dies said he would call an economy caucus as soon as Congress reconvened, and predicted 100 members would join the movement. He warned that "most of these so-called liberals will oppose every effort you make to balance the budget and will clamor for bigger appropriations to be distributed among their constituents."

The Texas conservative told the President he could count on congressional support "if the curtailment will be all down the line and will be a consistent policy."

Still Hard Row to Hoe

Despite these statements, observers of real forces within Congress still feel that the President's economy drive is up against tremendous obstacles. Mr. Dies, who has opposed numerous other recent efforts of the Administration, has seen an opening in the New Deal armor and inserts therein an adroit lance, but his "economy caucus" is not taken very seriously. Instead, the present leadership in Congress and all the President's resources will be required, it is felt, to make even more modest economies possible.

Early in the special session the Chief Executive urged a cut in highway expenditures which would have saved about $200,000,000 a year. His recommendation was stiffly opposed by the leadership in Congress. Mr. Cartwright bluntly announced he would do nothing about the proposal, and in January would summon his committee to make new plans for highway spending in 1940 and 1941, presumably keyed to the level of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 a year, instead of $100,000,000 which President Roosevelt urged.

The episode showed graphically that the President must combat powerful forces if he expects to cut down on present spending and the Executive's present letter to Mr. Cartwright is an informally argued recognition of that fact. The President "talks turkey," however, when he says:

"If the budget is exceeded, obviously the Congress must accept full responsibility, and obviously the Democratic members, which have such a large majority in the Congress, must equally accept the full responsibility."

Unpleasant, Fact He Says

"The above facts may be unpalatable, but, as you know, they are perfectly true. More than 3000 counties in the United States are glad to get every possible expenditure of federal funds within their counties, but I know you will agree with me that if we legislated with that as the principal objective in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Happy Holiday Season for New York Boys

Members of Madison Square Boys' Club

These Youngsters Are Happy Over the Prospect of Playing With Christmas Toys They Have Just Received. The Yule Ceremonies Are Part of the System Employed by Club Directors and Senior Members to Teach the Boys the Lasting Benefits of Playing Fair and Constant Striving to Attain Higher Ideals

Japan Sets Up Puppet State For Nanking

Relation of New Regime to Peiping Is Left Unexplained

Conquest Pushed

Japanese Army Moves to Prevent Chinese Counter-Attack

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23 (AP)—Japanese officials today announced the formation of a new autonomous government at Nanking, presumably replacing the Chinese regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek which fled from the former capital a month ago.

The announcement said the new "autonomous commission" was headed by Tao Hsi-shan, hitherto little known in government affairs, described by his Japanese sponsors as a philanthropist and head of the Nanking branch of the Red Swastika Society—Chinese counterpart of the Red Cross—since Chinese-Japanese hostilities began.

The commission has two vice-chairmen and eight other members. The Chinese vice-chairmen are Wang Chun-sheng and Cheng Lang-po, neither of whom have previously been well known.

Former Rule Denounced

Japanese said the commission at its organization meeting in Nanking issued a proclamation attacking the former Nanking Government for "leading the Chinese people into indescribable misery and distress during the last decade by pursuing anti-Japanese and pro-communist policies."

The Japanese army announced the capture of Nanking, Dec. 13, and Japan's highest army and navy commanders in this area made a triumphal entry four days later.

Recent Japanese military operations on an arc west and north of Nanking have been described as designed to prevent any Chinese counter attack which would upset Japanese plans for a new provisional regime at Nanking.

(Ten days ago a "Provisional Government of China" was proclaimed under Japanese auspices at Peiping, renamed Peking. It aspired to be the government of all China and raised the five-barred flag of the Peking regimes which ruled China before the nationalist revolution of 1926-28. How the Peking and Nanking regimes are to be reconciled has not been made clear.

(From Nanking various departments of the Chinese Government fled late in November to Hankow, Changsha and Chungking, the last-named nearly 1500 miles up the Yangtse River.)

Hangchow Capture Forecast

A Japanese army spokesman forecast the early capture of Hangchow, historic capital of Chekiang Province, southwest of Shanghai, and Japanese authorities warned foreigners to evacuate the city.

The spokesman said the Japanese command "has the impression the Chinese believe resistance (in the Hangchow area) is futile."

It was felt evacuation of Americans and other foreigners from Hangchow, for centuries one of China's most famous beauty spots and religious centers, would be difficult. Booms have been placed across the shallow Chientang River, its outlet to the sea, and the railway to Ningpo, the nearest seaport, has been heavily bombed by Japanese planes.

Foreigners Warned

Japanese authorities warned foreigners tonight to evacuate Hangchow, Chekiang Province capital and seaport, to escape the risk of rapidly approaching Japanese siege.

The United States and Great Britain, both of which have Nationals in the area south of Shanghai, were among powers whose consuls received the warning from Japanese consular officers.

The notification also included Shaoshing, near the Gulf of Hangchow, about 35 miles southeast of the provincial capital.

Japanese declared today the defenders of Hangchow would be trapped or compelled to withdraw by forces steadily completing encirclement of the seaport from three sides.

To Leave Tsingtao

Many Americans in Tsingtao, Shantung Province port in the north, were preparing to evacuate on three United States warships in the harbor—the cruiser Marblehead, the destroyer Pope and the gunboat Sacramento.

Chinese military commanders declared they would resist a Japanese attack they expected in retaliation for the destruction by Chinese of Japanese property, value at about $87,000,000.

From Hankow, one of the three cities in which Chinese Government offices were scattered before the fall of Nanking, 48 British refugees fled in the British destroyer Capetown. An international express was expected to leave today for Hong Kong with 324 other refugees, many of them Americans.

Many Chinese fled Canton, metropolis of the south, on reports that Japanese were mobilizing for an attack on the city. A Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai, however, denied assertions that Japanese authorities had advised foreigners to evacuate Canton.

Other information on American policy in Far East: Page 4.

Russia Prepares To Rescue Polar Party in Spring

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—Soviet authorities yesterday announced plans to take four polar campers from a drifting ice floe as soon as they get far enough south so they can be approached by ice breakers.

They may have to remain on the ice until April or May, however.

The men, members of a Russian scientific expedition, radioed that their camp can no longer be called the northernmost habitation since it has drifted below the latitude of Rudolf Island, where a Soviet polar base is maintained.

Plans to remove the campers were announced by the Northern Sea route, an official Russian agency, which said its first ship would watch movements of the ice at the edge of the floe and take the men off as soon as the vessel can approach them.

In explaining that the men might not be taken off the ice until spring, Prof. Otto Schmidt, natural scientist in charge of Soviet polar explorations, said:

"We are ready if an emergency should make urgent help necessary," pointing out that four planes are stationed at Rudolf Island, pole base in the search for the missing transpolar flier, Sigismund Levanevsky.

Professor Schmidt believed any danger of the ice floe piling up on the coast of Greenland was past.

Fresh Demands Made for Control Of Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—With the failure of the wages and hours bill, new demands are being heard here for some other federal means of controlling child labor.

Just before Congress adjourned, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, urged that either the Wheeler-Johnson bill, protecting states with child labor laws, or the new Constitutional amendment he has introduced be passed.

Considerable doubt now exists as to whether the child labor amendment of 1924 will ever get the eight more ratifications necessary to make it part of the Constitution and whether the Supreme Court will consider them valid if it does. The Supreme Court of Kentucky recently held its state's ratification invalid because a previous legislature had rejected the amendment and because so many years had elapsed since Congress gave approval to it.

The children's bureau of the Department of Labor, chief champion of the old amendment, has just issued a reminder that "child labor fluctuates directly with business conditions."

Reviewing the general trend in child labor for the period 1927-1936, the children's bureau found that in

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Intimate Message From Washington

Analysis Shows That Reform Not Recovery Still Holds Sway in the New Deal—That Much the Special Session Proves

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 23

The story of the special session just over, in its larger implications, can be boiled down to a few words. At President Roosevelt's initiative two of the most far-reaching legislative proposals in New Deal history were introduced; one of them was defeated, the other passed.

The first was the wage-hour bill, and the second the farm bill. They had a family similarity in that each would require a degree of regimentation unheard of in days before the New Deal; the one in the field of labor, the other in agriculture. Centralization and control through statutory support of labor standards or crop quotas were the cardinal features of the two bills.

Those were the two real fights of the special session as it came before the legislators in specific legislation. No contest developed around the popular housing bill. There was a third big issue, however, which never came up as a formal debate but was just as effectively decided as if there had been a statutory enactment. This was the question of recovery through repeal of the capital gains tax and excess profits tax. Opponents of the New Deal hoped to make these measures the scapegoat of the business recession and rush the Administration off its feet with outright repeal. The effort failed.

Preserves Theory at Least

The New Deal resisted the onslaught and preserved the economic theory behind the taxes. The taxes themselves will be greatly modified, however, and this has been the special work of the House Ways and Means Committee, meeting quickly day-by-day with Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who probably has had happier relations with congressmen than any Treasury predecessor. It has been Mr. Magill's objective to preserve the central "reform" idea of these taxes—designed to safeguard the interests of the small investor, and prevent big-investor tax dodging—but to correct abuses and ameliorate hardships. This objective is in fair way of being accomplished.

The Administration has certainly not dropped the wage-hour bill fight. A factor to note here is the close vote by which both this radical bill and its companion, the farm bill, were decided. The wage-hour bill was recommitted—or shelved—by a majority of only 18 votes out of more than 400 representatives voting; the farm bill staved off a House motion to recommit it by only nine votes—197 to 206.

In other words, the switch of 10 congressmen on the first, and five on the second, would have changed history. It seems practically certain that the wage bill would have passed the House if it had come in before the farm bill, as it would have done if the Rules Committee discharge had come in the regular, and not the special session. Advocates of the farm bill would have had to swap their votes for the labor bill to get their own measure passed.

Administration Whips Are Sad

Administration whips are today kicking themselves over their inept political juggling of these two sets of votes. It was bad floor leadership also, that permitted the Bolleau-McNary dairy amendment to be injected into the farm bill. This bans use of diverted farm acreage for commercial dairy or poultry products, and is practically non-enforceable. The prospect is that the New Deal will take the bill grumblingly and try to get this amendment defeated after a year's trial.

What do the two fights of the special session prove? First, that the "reform" goal of Mr. Roosevelt is as strong, or stronger, than ever. Every study of these two bills increases the conviction of their sweeping and radical character. Second, that Congress is less malleable than in the past in accepting such legislation. It almost blocked one bill and did block the other.

As to the future, congressional leaders see no withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt from his "reform" program, and certainly not while the division remains so close in the Legislature. The farm bill they expect will be completed, applied, and later probably modified, in the light of experience. A new version of the wage bill, that will attempt to overcome the 18-vote adverse balance, is almost certain to be introduced.

Portents at the White House indicate an aggressive new fight on the reform front.

Washington a Generous Host As Disclosed by His Diaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23—Another "first" could be added to the familiar one-sentence description of George Washington which has been quoted for 138 years in every schoolroom in the nation.

Besides holding the No. 1 position in war, peace and his countrymen's hearts, he is revealed as deserving a top rank for his liberality as a host.

During a total period of 14 years and a few months of the last half of his life, Washington entertained at least 3835 guests at Mount Vernon, provided overnight accommodations for 2165 of them, and served an aggregate of 17,691 meals. Visitors who spent as much as one night remained at the Potomac River mansion for an average stay of 2½ days.

Those mathematical evidences of the hospitality of the, "Father of His Country," were disclosed by a study of his famous diaries, which has been carried forward by historians at the George Washington Birthplace Monument in Westmoreland County, Virginia. A report describing results of the investigations has been compiled by the National Park Service and added to documents on file at its eastern field headquarters here.

Diaries Disclose the Man

Washington's diaries offer an unusual source of information concerning the extent, time and character of colonial visiting. The host maintained a careful record of Mount Vernon arrivals and departures. For five months in 1760, and during the entire years of 1768-74, 1785-89 and 1797-99, he wrote a complete account of his activities as head of the household.

Visitors were most numerous from about 1785 to 1789, the historians' report indicates, commenting that "this undoubtedly was caused partly

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Lincoln Tunnel Takes 3695 Cars In First 12 Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Passing through the Lincoln Tunnel between New York and New Jersey during the first 12 hours of its operation were 3695 motor vehicles, with Port of New York Authority officials today looking forward to a marked increase in traffic as the new underwater artery fits in with the driving habits of motorists on both sides of the Hudson River.

Meanwhile, the port authority's new electric toll-recording system checked up receipts of $2080 between 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tube was officially opened to toll traffic, and the same hour yesterday afternoon.

Eventually traffic through the Lincoln Tunnel should rival the volume of 50,000 vehicles a day using the Holland Tunnel, three miles southward, they said.

Not a single mishap marred the opening, a fact which pleased the force of 115 tunnel police, but left the wrecking crews straining a little at the delay in inaugurating their new machinery, said to be the heaviest and most modern in the world.

The first 50-cent fee for a private passenger automobile was paid by Omero C. Catan, who had waited 30 hours, sleeping and eating in his automobile, for the privilege of leading a procession of motorists through the tunnel.

The first day's traffic indicated that thousands of New Jersey commuters would use the tunnel to reach jobs in Manhattan, traveling in motor bus companies vehicles, the operating time of which has been considerably reduced by the opening of the new facility. Two bus companies have reported that schedules between Paterson and Times Square had been reduced 20 minutes.

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Yule Ceremony To Record Cut In Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Christmas and juvenile delinquency may seem subjects far apart, but the Madison Square Boys' Club has, at this season, a special yule log and lighted candle ceremony which recalls what the club has done for individual boys here in providing the lasting gift of a finer character. Preparations are being made for this Christmas Eve program by club members and the managing director, Albert B. Hines.

The lighted candle has been the property of the club for 15 years. Mr. Hines said. It is passed from one boy to another, each of whom holds the candle in his hands while he tells what Madison Square Boys' Club established 53 years ago, in one of the needy, congested sections of the East Side, has meant to him. Some of the "boys" are now men who return on this occasion to recall what they might have been or what they had "mistakenly" set out to be had not the club—with its interesting and absorbing recreational program—come to their rescue.

Other holiday festivities are held,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Of All Things . . !

Why the Delay?

CHICAGO (AP)—Thirteen-month-old Philip Holzworth took his roller skates outside today to show amazed neighbors how well he has learned to use them.

When Philip was less than a year old, his father put a pair of skates on the boy's feet one day just to see what would happen. Philip promptly began to skate around the house.

Election Surprise

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—M. E. Bristow, Virginia commissioner of insurance and banking, was puzzled by a telegram addressing him as president of the National Association of Building and Loan Supervisors.

He wired the association for an explanation.

He had been elected president two months ago at a Los Angeles convention which he did not attend.

Newsboys for a Day

CHICAGO, (AP)—Many of the most influential voices in Chicago were raised in the ageless cry of "extry."

One hundred former newsboys—now politicians, business leaders, judges, public officials and prominent members of various professions—sold special editions of newspapers in the Loop.

Their prices ranged from five cents to five dollars a copy. The proceeds were turned over to Christmas charities.

Santa Runs Out of Stamps

SANTA CLAUS, Ind. (AP)—Santa Claus ran out of postage stamps—and right in the middle of the Christmas mailing rush, too!

Postmaster Oscar L. Philipps said he ordered the stamps—cent-and-a-half ones—from Indianapolis, but they didn't arrive.

Mr. Philipps conferred with his daughter, Odessa, one of twelve persons helping out in the post office during the Christmas rush.

She told the throng which crowded into the one-room post office to get the prized postmark on their mail, that while no stamps were available, the post office would accept the mail and money and stick on the stamps later. Several hundred persons complied.

18,000-Pound Dowry

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—German brides, Mrs. Henry H. Gurau, 21, said through an interpreter, furnish their husband's homes.

That, she asserted, was why a huge 18,000-pound box was rolled up to her new home here. It contained $6000 worth of household furnishings she brought to her new husband, a Des Moines physician. Shipping cost from Germany by boat and rail totaled $1000.

Makes the Kettle Boil

NEW YORK (AP)—Salvation Army officials, checking receipts from their Christmas kettles, found a $50 bill in one at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. It was, they said, the first contribution of that size since 1929.

Christmas Greeting

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Rowland Haynes, president of Omaha Municipal University, solved the problem of Christmas greetings to students by placing baskets of apples on the campus.

Greeting cards on the baskets read "Merry Christmas from Mr. and Mrs. Haynes. Take one."

Skating to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEBRON, Ill.—Everything is a glaze of ice here, too slippery to walk upon, and Eugene Pederson's school is three miles from home. He buckled on his skates, sped swiftly across cement roads and gravel walks and arrived in jig time.

'Idle Statistics'

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Dr. W. A. Plecker, registrar of vital statistics and one of the busiest men on Capitol Hill, became a bit ruffled at a registered letter delivered to him.

It was addressed to "the hall of idle statistics."

Wonders of Research: Rock Liquefied

Experiments with electric furnace reveal how metals were forced from within earth to surface —Solstice, technically marking middle of winter, shows in almanac as beginning.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At the little-known Geophysical Laboratories in the heart of residential Washington, geophysical sessions of the fiftieth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America will be held on Dec. 28-30. There geologists will see how chemists and physicists duplicate conditions existing deep down in the earth, producing pressures of 200,000 pounds per square inch, capable of crushing like an egg shell the strongest rocks, causing them to flow like molasses.

From pure chemicals, artifical rocks are made and placed in tiny envelopes of platinum, to be melted in electric furnaces at 3100 degrees Fahrenheit. In such a platinum nutshell, as it were, researchists see the chemical changes that accompany the outpouring of great floods of lava.

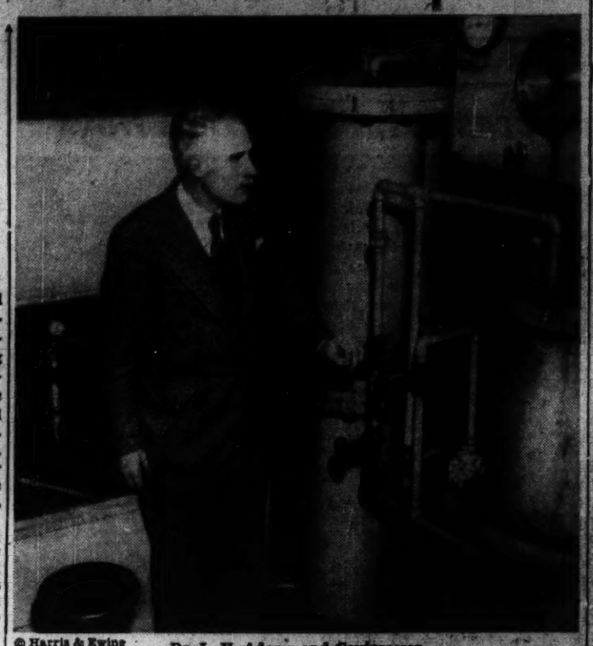
Using calorimeters, physicists measure the heat needed to melt minerals. They measure the radioactivity of rocks to discover their age, delve into the secrets of crystal structure with X rays. In such research they aid the geologist in finding how rocks and mountains form, and how copper, gold and other metals find their way from the depths to the earth's surface where they are accessible to mankind.

Sky Scannings: Neptune

On Dec. 22, the sun reached its farthest south point on the ecliptic, the winter solstice, and now begins its slow climb back to the Vernal Equinox, on the Celestial Equator, which point it will reach on March 23. The days are now at their shortest, about 9 hours for the latitude of Boston. The day will lengthen only about one half hour in the next month, after which the gain in daylight will be much more rapid.

Winter officially begins on the date of the winter solstice. Based solely upon the position of the sun itself, this date should mark the middle of winter, since at this time the sun's rays are falling most obliquely upon the earth's surface, and hence possess the least heating power. As a matter of fact, the earth has a definite lag in absorbing and giving up heat, like any other mass of matter, as for example, the water in a heating-system, so that the seasons actually fall bout six weeks behind their theoretical position. For the present season, the situation is well-pictured by the old adage: When the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen.

Neptune is now coming into the evening sky, although not visible to the unaided eye. For convenience in locating the planet, tonight the third-quarter moon is slightly east and south of Neptune, which lies about half-way on a line between the bright stars Spica and Regulus.



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Dr. L. H. Adams and Compressor

By Use of the Mechanism at Geological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, Behavior of Rocks at Great Depths in Earth May Be Studied

Species Total 1,500,000

The total number of plant and animal species known to exist on earth is conservatively estimated at 1,500,000 according to Prof. Theodosius Dobzhansky of the California Institute of Technology. His study of "Organic Diversity" has just been published by the Columbia University Press.

Many new species are described each year, he points out, and large additions may still be expected. While the true extent of plant and animal diversity can only be surmised at present, there are 822,765 known species of animals, 133,000 flowering plants and about 100,000 lower plants.

"For centuries man has been interested in the diversity of living beings," says Prof. Dobzhansky. "The multitude of distinct 'kinds' or species is seemingly endless, and within a species no uniformity prevails."

Coal and Oil Compared

Seeking to satisfy numerous requests for information on the relative efficiency of coal or oil as fuels, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in Washington today publishes facts for and against both in a new five cent publication "Oil Burner for Home Heating." Copies are to be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau finds that in actual consumption of fuel in small round boilers, such as are found in the average dwelling, one ton of coal hand-fired is the equivalent of from 150 to 200 gallons of oil. Differences in the cost of oil compared with coal are largely due to differences in boiler efficiency and in control of temperatures, says the report. Coal furnaces are often wasteful of fuel because they are poorly fired and there is no automatic heat control. On the other hand, a change from coal to oil often means a new boiler or inefficient use of the old one.

Public Let Inside

Based upon their past records, natural science and engineering can be expected periodically to make startling contributions to the world in which we live, enabling progressive economic and cultural betterment. Despite downward swings in the economic cycle, the first 37 years of this century have made available to practically every family, transportation facilities remarkably superior to bicycles or buggies, and instruments for communication that supply both entertainment and world-wide contacts.

Such advancement has made the public as curious concerning how researchists maneuver "The Advancing Front of Science" (New York: Whittlesey House, $3) as researchists themselves are curious concerning the things they see within the atom and throughout the universe. Today as never before, laymen are conscious of the effect of the physical and chemical laboratory on their world; and moved by the desire to see what's going on inside, they have beaten new paths to formerly barred sanctums. But while the closed door is now opened, visitors through George W. Gray, the author of this work, are asked to please make allowances if they find ideas and much cluttering equipment still in the experimental stage.

Managed Mushrooms

Mushrooms which spring up overnight may be traditional, but to the mushroom industry such activity is most undesirable. A gradual period of growth, less dependent on sudden changes in the weather is wanted. Mushrooms which grow fast are generally conceded to be of inferior quality.

In order to supply a reliable control factor and at the same time make three annual crops of mushrooms available instead of two, one of the leading Pennsylvania growers has completed the installation of special air-conditioning equipment to serve their growing houses at Green Hill. This was done after two years of study on the part of General Electric engineers.

Merit in Government

Robert E. Snodgrass, U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologist, was last week elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London, the third American to be so honored. Membership in this society, one of the oldest entomological societies in the world, is limited to 12, all elected for their contributions to the scientific study of insects.

Air Mail Poundage

New York was first, Los Angeles second, in the volume of air mail poundage handled in the first 10 months of 1937.

Federal School Aid Asked By Official of Teachers' Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—To assure continued educational opportunities for American children, schools should be supported by assistance from the Federal Government, Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman of Philadelphia, legislative chairman and vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, declared in a statement issued here.

Urging the need of federal assistance, Mrs. Grossman outlined the financial difficulties being experienced by school authorities in different parts of the United States.

"From states as widely separated as Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania, has come alarming news of threatened deficits and curtailment of school facilities," Mrs. Grossman's statement declared. "This, although cities and states are now receiving taxes for 1936, a year of comparative prosperity. If such conditions are apparent now, we shall be confronted by an educational catastrophe when tax receipts begin to fall off in accordance with the business recession.

"According to Comptroller J. M. Lee, school funds in Florida are almost exhausted. Unless banks are lenient with loans, teachers may go unpaid and schools may be forced to close.

"Already many Illinois schools, in the rural districts, have been compelled to shut their doors. Unofficial estimates indicate that school teachers are going on relief at a rate greater than that experienced in the depression.

"In Minneapolis and Cincinnati, depleted treasuries have forced abnormally long winter vacations. In both cities, children are being deprived of approximately 10 days of schooling. Instead of securing the benefits of public schools, they must stay at home or fend for themselves on frigid streets.

"Recent court decisions have limited school funds in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to a level where dangerous cuts in services are facing the community schools the next two years.

"Focal point of trouble in Tennessee is Nashville, where a board of education request for approximately $125,000 of added school funds may not be granted. Even these funds cannot meet the needs for books, and for renovation of buildings.

"Iowa's difficulties arise from action of a special state committee, which has slashed several school budgets; Des Moines—to cite one instance—reduction of $100,000.

"Our hope for assistance is the federal Government, with its means for collecting funds."

Co-ordinated Building Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While pledging support to the efforts of the President to stimulate home building by private enterprise, the Committee for Economic and Social Progress, composed of business and professional leaders, has issued a warning here against the nation expecting sudden miracles of home building activities from additional mortgage reform, such as is before Congress today.

The committee for the last two years has been advocating a comprehensive attack on the problems confronting private enterprise home building. It consistently warned against emergency measures, which correct one segment, but still leave the entire structure in a weak condition. Acknowledging the importance and value of the reforms now being developed in the mortgage lending field, the committee stated, in a letter addressed to the President:

Unless we quickly find the formula which will accomplish integrated activity in home building, all our efforts at mortgage reform will be futile. No one can reasonably expect labor to accept wage rate reduction without adequate guarantees of continuity of employment. This can only come when there are adequately capitalized home building companies to give integrity to labor contracts.

No one can reasonably expect manufacturers to give prices based upon mass production unless they have the security of customers with credit. And by the same token, no one can expect adequate capital investment and sound management when local communities, labor and other factors prevent profitable operations.

The committee also sent the President two charts which set forth complete recommendations for a "Rental Home Building Plan" and a "Home Ownership Plan." Its letter concluded:

"Because of the need for concerted action, we hope you will accept the responsibility and take advantage of the opportunity to coordinate the efforts of Business, Labor, Finance and Government (Federal, State and Local). Their prompt action is necessary in order to make your program effective. Our group again offers its resources and support in developing a broad and sound national home building program."

N. Y. U. Purchases Warburg Home For Fine Art School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—New York University announced Dec. 21 the purchase of the home of the late Paul M. Warburg, internationally known banker, at 17 East Eightieth Street, where the university will establish an Institute of Fine Arts for the consolidation of its advanced courses, museum programs and arts research activities.

Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of the university, said the property, after extensive remodeling, would be ready for occupancy next fall.

The purpose of the university in founding the art institute was, he added, to afford comprehensive instruction to students who wish to become creative scholars, teachers and museum workers, and also provide exetensive opportunities for research, investigation and publication in art and archaelogy.

Integration and stimulation of the university's entire graduate program of fine arts was foreseen by Percy S. Straus, chairman of the committee on fine arts of the university council, as a result of the purchase. Mr. Straus regarded the new addition to the university not as just another art library, gallery or school, but as the focal point of a well co-ordinated program to utilize all the available art centers and galleries in this city.

The new building will give the university a center of instruction in the upper Fifth Avenue district which will supplement the other university centers at Wall Street, Washington Square, Bryant Park, University Heights and the Bellevue Health Center, Mr. Straus added.

Refusal to Pay Arms Tax Sends Schoolman to Jail

BROMLEY, Eng., Dec. 23 (AP)—Mr. F. C. Ade, a schoolmaster at Eltham College, went to prison yesterday rather than pay taxes to be spent on armaments. Mr. Ade refused to pay income taxes amounting to about £5 which was the proportion of his total assessment he estimated would be spent on war materials. He paid the balance of his taxes, but refused to heed a court order to pay the remainder.

Magistrates sentenced him to 21 days imprisonment, and then reduced the sentence to seven days so Mr. Ade could serve it during his holidays, thus keeping his teaching post.

Chinese in Formosa

Chinese compose three-fourths of the population of the Japanese-owned island of Formosa.

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Safe Driving Urged By Governor Lehman During the Holidays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23—Support of the National Safety Council's campaign to reduce traffic accidents during the Christmas season was urged yesterday in a proclamation by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Calling attention to the 4420 fatalities incurred during last December's traffic, Governor Lehman said that New York state recognized keenly its responsibility to assume leadership in accident prevention.

"Such a serious situation, that claims more lives in one month than were forfeited by American soldiers in the Revolutionary War, calls for immediate and concerted action, but requires the fullest co-operation of motorists and pedestrians alike before it can be relieved," he said.

"I . . . do hereby beseech enthusiastic participation in this campaign and call upon every citizen of the state to join in this united effort to reduce the toll of human tragedy and suffering at a time when we are peculiarly sensitive to peace and joy and contentment. I urge every citizen to be especially thoughtful of the rights of his neighbor on streets and highways, to drive carefully and cautiously, and to support law enforcement agencies in the strict application of all traffic laws."

Buffalo Officials Under Indictment

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Twelve persons, including seven of the city's 15 common councilmen, stood indicted on felony charges Dec. 21 as the November Erie County grand jury closed a seven weeks' inquiry into city affairs.

The grand jury returned its second and final report of the lengthy investigation with a plea for a special prosecutor and an extraordinary grand jury to carry on what it termed "this gigantic task."

Supreme Court Justice James E. Norton, who received the grand jury's report, said that he had ordered the request for a special prosecutor forwarded to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Shortly after the jury had returned sealed indictments four city councilmen appeared at police headquarters and were taken into custody. Three other city councilmen had been indicted by the same grand jury early this month. Three of the councilmen were arraigned immediately, pleaded innocent and were released on bail.

A fourth councilman indicted was not arraigned immediately but was allowed time to raise the necessary bail.

Marlene Dietrich Film Postponed by Paramount

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich and Paramount studio came to a parting of the ways yesterday.

Adolph Zukor, chairman of Paramount, said he held a conference with Miss Dietrich and that the film "French Without Tears," in which she was to have starred, would be "postponed indefinitely and Miss Dietrich will be permitted to work elsewhere."

Sets Air Mark

International

Mlle. Maryse Hiltz

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Dec. 23 (AP)—The French flier, Mlle. Maryse Hiltz, landed here today after a flight of 92 hours and 31 minutes from Paris, breaking the Paris-Saigon speed record. The old record was 98 hours, 52 minutes, set by the French aviator, Andre Japy. The distance is 11,500 kilometers (about 7200 miles).

Employers' Tax Rises to 3 P.C. For Pay Rolls of 1938

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Unemployment insurance will cost employers more after New Year's Day. Officials of the Social Security Board said that the tax on pay rolls will increase from 2 per cent in 1937 to 3 per cent in 1938. This is the final increase in the pay roll tax, and 3 per cent will be standard rate of employers' contributions in future years.

Officials would not predict how much more this added tax would mean to the fund for paying workers who are laid off, because the tax is based on pay rolls, business conditions and the amount of employment. They estimated 1937 receipts at more than $900,000,000.

In three of the states where workers also contribute to the fund, employees' taxes will rise at the same time as the employers'. In California, an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent will bring the worker's tax to 1 per cent of his wages. In Rhode Island, where the worker already pays 1 per cent of his wage, the tax will increase to 1½ per cent. New Jersey workers, who have not contributed to the jobless insurance fund in the past, will start paying 1 per cent of their wages on Jan. 1.

As the new year begins, money also will start moving into the pockets of workmen who have been laid off in 21 states and the District of Columbia. In Wisconsin, unemployment insurance already is being paid. Eight more states will start paying benefits before the year ends.

These states will finish a two-year "waiting period," during which no insurance will be paid and while a reserve fund is being built up. The other states will not be ready to pay insurance until their taxes have been in force two years.

The reason for these variations is that, although the Federal Government levies a tax on pay rolls, the actual unemployment insurance is provided by state laws, which vary.

The Federal Government will assess a 3 per cent tax against pay rolls all over the country beginning Jan. 1. But an employer may escape 90 per cent of this tax if he is paying that much to a state pay roll fund.

The employers' tax bill is the same, but 90 per cent of it goes to the State, instead of to the Federal Government. The Federal Government's share is used to provide administrative expenses of the state unemployment insurance systems: the state's share is used to pay the actual "benefits," which run as high as $15 for 15 weeks.

Not all employers pay the tax, and not all workers receive the benefits when they are out of work. The federal tax applies only to persons employing eight or more persons. Exempted from the tax are certain services, such as "agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, certain maritime employment, service in the employ of the United States Government or state governments, or their political subdivisions or instrumentalities, service performed for certain very close relatives, and service for religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational institutions of a non-profit nature."

Not 'Woman's World' Mrs. Roosevelt Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—An impromptu debate was staged yesterday at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's press conference as to whether this is becoming a woman's world.

A Dutch journalist, Miss Mary Pos of Amsterdam, said she had seen signs of it on her travels around the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the opinion that it is not. Judging by the United States, she said, she did not think an "Amazon age is upon us." Development of strength in women, the President's wife contended, does not mean that men must grow weak. Women and men are going on together, she declared.

Mme. Rouna Vuorio, another visiting journalist from Helsingfors, Finland, chimed in to say she agreed with Mrs. Roosevelt.

The latter brought the President's wife a compliment from the women of Finland, who, she said, consider Mrs. Roosevelt does "all the things a woman of position and culture should do."

Canadian Rail Mileage

More than 42,000 miles of railway mileage are in active use in Canada, a mile for every 245 persons of the population.

Jobless Compensation: How Program Will Work

Some 11,500,000 workers in 21 states and the District of Columbia will become eligible in January to draw unemployment compensation if they lose their jobs. The following article, prepared by the Associated Press, gives the answers of Washington authorities to questions about how these benefits will be paid.

When a worker eligible under his state's law for unemployment compensation loses his job, how should he go about filing a claim?

As soon as he is laid off, he should register at the nearest office of the state employment service, asking for work. When he registers, he also will file a claim for out-of-work benefits.

Suppose there is no state employment office in his town?

He should ask his employer for the address of the nearest one and for information as to where and how to register.

How soon after registration will benefit payments begin?

All state laws call for a "waiting period," usually two or three weeks.

How much will benefits be?

Usually half of full-time pay, but not more than $15 a week.

How long will the payments continue?

In most states that depends on how much the worker earned in jobs covered by unemployment compensation insurance before filing his claim. In others, it is figured on the time worked on such jobs. A year's work at full wages, preceding unemployment, would entitle the worker to 12 to 16 weeks unemployment compensation.

If a worker is laid off more than once during the year, can he draw benefits the second time?

Yes, until his earning credits are used up.

Suppose he has only part-time work?

Nearly all states provide for benefits if employment is reduced to the point where the worker's pay is less than half, or some other specified amount, of his regular pay. A worker employed part time will receive smaller benefits than if he had no work at all.

Can a jobless worker be disqualified for benefits?

Yes, if he lost his job through some fault of his own. If, for example, he quit without good reason or was discharged for cause, his out-of-work benefits would be postponed for several weeks. Most states would disqualify him for a longer time if he refused a "suitable" job that was open to him.

What is a "suitable" job?

Generally speaking, a job which a worker is fitted to do under conditions he reasonably could be expected to meet. (The Social Security Act provides that a state may not deny benefits to an unemployed worker who refuses to take a job open because of a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; or a job where the wages or hours are substantially below prevailing conditions; or a job where he would be required to join a company union or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.)

What happens in case of a strike or lockout?

Most states disqualify a man who is idle because of a labor dispute at his place of work. (Three permit benefits, but in one, Pennsylvania, the benefits would be postponed three weeks, plus the waiting period; in Rhode Island, for eight weeks, plus the waiting period; in New York, the waiting period is lengthened to 10 weeks.)

Who decides whether a claim shall be approved?

The state unemployment compensation authority.

Is there any appeal from that decision?

All states provide for appeal to an impartial board or tribunal.

$74,000,000 in Jobless Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23—Nearly $74,000,000 in reserves is available to aid jobless persons properly registered under the unemployment compensation laws of the four states of Oregon, California, Utah, and Arizona, which begin paying benefits as of Jan. 1, 1938.

These four states are the first in the West to put in effect their unemployment compensation laws in conjunction with administrative aid from the Federal Government, made possible under the so-called Social Security Act. The purpose of these laws is two-fold.

1. To help unemployed "covered" by the benefits to secure new jobs.
2. To help finance the unemployed person over the period between jobs.

2,000,000 Covered

Some 2,000,000 persons in these states are covered under the state laws, according to figures available at the Regional Social Security Board office here. Richard M. Neustadt, regional director in an interview declared he was of the opinion that immediate functioning of this law would strengthen the employment position of the West considerably, particularly at this time of "recession" and seasonal unemployment.

Oregon, California, Utah, and Arizona on Jan. 1 join with 17 other states and the District of Columbia in marking this country's advent into what will be a nation-wide unemployment compensation system by July 1, 1939.

California leads all western states in the number of persons eligible for social security aid, if and when they become "involuntarily unemployed" with approximately 1,600,000 covered by the state law. In Oregon some 200,000 persons are covered.

Although Utah, and Arizona come under the region headed by Mr. Hebert R. Harper in Denver, figures available here show about 70,000 to be covered in Utah, and somewhat over 72,000 to be covered in Arizona.

Idaho and New Mexico will be the next two states in this area to come under the law's operation in September and December of 1938 respectively. Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Washington all begin their payments Jan. 1, 1939, with Montana coming in at the very end in July, 1939. Reason for the various dates of compliance with the federal law is the stipulation that the state laws do not go into effect until two years after the date of passage by the state legislatures. This ruling is to allow the reserves to pile up to permit payment of the unemployment compensation and to establish the administrative offices.

Wisconsin Functioning

Alaska and Hawaii both begin payments Jan. 1, 1939 as territories of the United States. Wisconsin has been the only state functioning under the law, it having been in effect there for 15 months.

The State of Washington would have joined this group of four western states at this time but for the "invalidation" of its unemployment compensation law by the Washington State Supreme Court. A new law was passed by the state legislature and now must wait the two year period before going into effect.

Mr. Neustadt pointed out that benefits to the "covered" worker who becomes unemployed are usually figured at 50 per cent of his regular weekly wage—although $15 a week is the maximum any person may receive for a period of 20 weeks.

The minimum in California is $7. And in Oregon, the law stipulated the minimum is $7 or three-fourths of the weekly wage (whichever is the lower) for a period of three weeks.

Floor Space Added By Airplane Plant

GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp., with a backlog of unfilled orders totaling more than $8,125,000, announced yesterday that it is increasing the floor space of its plant here by 25,000 square feet.

"We are now producing eight to 10 airplanes a month," said Robert E. Gross, president, " but hope to increase this to 12 next year. Our force of 1850 men is being increased as fast as we can find experienced workers. We hope to employ 300 more men."

The new building will include a finished parts stock room, upholstery materials stock room and an addition to the sheet metal parts department.

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Harlem Welcomes Dedication Of Art Center for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Harlem, New York City's big Negro residential and business district, has today taken from its Christmas stocking an art center to add to its list of cultural possessions during the last four years.

The center was something it wanted, and its formal opening on Monday evening marked another successful undertaking by Federal agencies, the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty and Negro leaders here to make this highly congested area a better place in which to live and work. The program of which it is a part embraces large slum clearance and model housing developments now well under way, school building and district-wide improvements.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, who was a visitor at the center on the opening day, characterized it as "a splendid enterprise" and declared it should have great value in the development of outstanding Negro art.

The center, which was established through the efforts of the Harlem Citizens' Sponsoring Committee in co-operation with the Works Progress Administration's Federal Art Project, is designed to stress not only what the Negro needs, but what he contributes to the world, since it affords him an opportunity for expression in culture and art.

Exhibition Staged

The formal opening featured an exhibition of Negro amateur and professional art by the Harlem Artists' Guild, which showed 200 paintings, sculptures, murals, textile designs and photographs by students of the district who had received instruction through the Federal Art Project.

The center contains 8000 square feet of floor space, with a central gallery and 10 spacious studios lighted by windows 19 feet high.

Thus, from out the crowded, dark, sometimes ramshackle dwellings overlooking poverty and apparent stagnation will come the children and adults of Harlem families to a place where talent can flower in sunlight and inarticulate impulses for self-improvement will find a clearing.

"The Negro people of Harlem look at art," declared A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and president of the sponsoring committee, who spoke at the inaugural event. "They turn to culture. Fundamentally, the realization of the expression of art is one of the earliest awakenings of human consciousness. It is one of the earliest assertions of the personality of the Negro people. In architecture, sculpture, music and the crafts, the Negro people have given a natural expression to their artistic impulse, and yet this expression will and must undergo constant refinement through training and long experience in the struggle for expression."

School Held Lauded

Mr. Randolph concluded with a tribute to Augusta Savage, well-known Harlem sculptress who is director of the school and has recently been commissioned by the World's Fair to make contributions for the Negro people to the Fair.

Speaking at a luncheon of the sponsoring committee, Miss Savage told what the center would mean to Harlem.

Another speaker stressed that the work of the 2800 Negro students in Harlem had helped stimulate similar art movements in the cities of the South and West where exhibitions of Harlem classes have been circulated.

More than 250 have already registered for daytime and evening classes at the center, it was announced. Equipment for courses in sculpture, painting, drawing, lithography, metal work, wood work, photography, weaving and commercial art is being installed.

Green Dubs Lewis Dictator

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

Coshocton, Ohio: William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, charged that John L. Lewis had exercised dictatorship over the Committee for Industrial Organization to prevent a peace pact between the two groups during recent conferences in Washington.

Mr. Green, back in his home town for a Christmas holiday visit, said committees representing the two groups had reached an agreement at Washington and the A. F. of L. group announced that peace was imminent but—

"That was because the dictator was absent somewhere," Mr. Green said. "When they (the groups) returned in the afternoon, the dictator had aroused himself and he said: 'Thumbs down. Veto.'

"The committee then said, 'sorry we can't accept that plan' and we replied: 'Then we're done.'"

Mr. Green, paradoxically a member of Morgan Run local of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers, declared that the American Federation of Labor never "would surrender."

Harrisburg, Penna.: The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor attempted to smooth over today a threatened rift in its ranks caused by William Green's demand that all Committee for Industrial Organization units be "dissociated from membership."

John A. Phillips, president of the state body, forwarded letters to the 1365 member unions urging each to ask the president of the American Federation of Labor to reconsider his order.

Mr. Phillips and Lester Thomas, secretary of the state federation, estimated that Mr. Green's demand, if carried out, would strip the federation of three-fourths of its membership. That number, they said, are C. I. O. affiliates.

Jan. 1, the union leaders said, was set by Mr. Green as the date that the "purge" must be effective.

San Francisco: An agreement granting union recognition, wage increases and an eight-hour day, and designed to free San Francisco hotels of labor controversies for four years, was announced by an arbitration board. The board was empowered last July 28 to settle issues of an 89-day strike.

St. Louis: A National Labor Relations Board hearing of charges of unfair labor practices against the Ford Motor Company adjourned until Dec. 29.

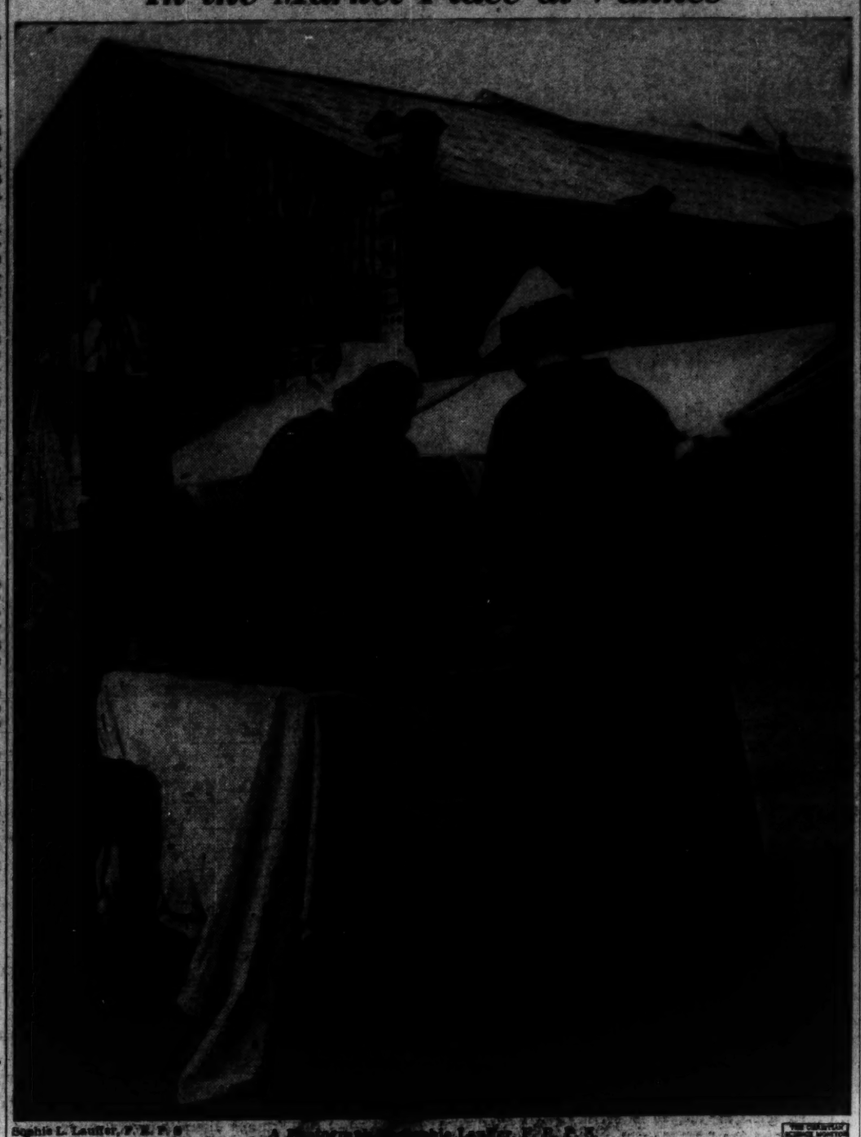
Prizes Are Offered For Humane Traps

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Humane Association of this city announces its eleventh annual humane trap contest.

Cash prizes totaling $500 are offered in three groups. For the two best traps for taking animals alive and unhurt, $150 and $75 are offered. Prizes in the second group are $100 and $50 for traps that hold without injury and in third group for traps that kill humanely, the prizes offered are $85 and $40. In addition, a special prize of $50 has been sponsored by Gen. Charles McC. Reeve to be awarded by the judges at their discretion.

The association feels that more humane devices and methods for taking animals will not only eliminate an incalculable amount of injury and suffering to animals but will also co-ordinate with the ideals and results for which all conservation departments have long been striving, and that the trapper will in the end benefit. Of traps which have won in past years, many are now being manufactured for commercial use. Entries in the contest must be humane, practical, efficient and reasonable in production cost. Details may be procured from the association.

In the Market Place at Vannes



Sophie L. Lauffer, F. R. P. S. — A Photograph by Sophie L. Lauffer, F. R. P. S.

Miss Lauffer, a schoolteacher in Scranton, has made the camera her chief means of recreation and expression. She is one of two New York women who have the privilege of signing their work in photography as Fellows of the Royal Photographic Society. This photograph is the sixth and last of a series by leading American women photographers printed in The Christian Science Monitor.

Argentina Honors Canning and Monroe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The ideals of George Canning, the British statesman who called "into being a New World to redress the balance of the Old," and those of President Monroe of the United States were synonymous, according to Argentina's Foreign Minister, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, who delivered a notable address at the unveiling of the Canning memorial statue in the Plaza Britanica of this city.

"Both of these great men," Señor Saavedra said, "wanted to stop a despotic and reactionary Europe from intervening in America." It was his opinion that Canning's name would be indissolubly linked with the origin and political freedom of the nations of this continent. The Briton had also been an early exponent of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations. That principle, Señor Saavedra added, had just been complemented at the inter-American conference for the maintenance of continental peace. He continued:

"The memory of the past century impels us to study present circumstances. The outlook ahead is uneasy. The rumbles of war can be heard and deep changes in the framework of civil and political organizations are taking place. What lies ahead of us? And how much time will elapse before lost serenity and equilibrium are recuperated?

"The new forms of protection that may be necessary must be strengthened by ourselves. They will always be derived from the triangle of the Saxon countries with those of this continent. We can consider them as the new gospel of America; the reverent encouragement to the historic bonds which unite us with the high European civilization; solidarity with its law and with its constant strife for maintaining world peace; the definite settlement in our hemisphere of the sacred respect of treaties and international law."

These significant words were spoken by South America's great chancellor with a significant ceremonial setting. President General Justo performed the inaugural act and Argentina assisted considerable military and naval pageantry to demonstrate that the Canning memorial, carved in bronze and granite, is a symbol of national appreciation of the opportune assistance rendered by Great Britain in her hour of need, more than a century ago. A strong detachment of marines from the British cruiser Exeter participated in the march-past.

Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires, said that in the case of George Canning, his share in the recognition by a constitutional monarchical government in the Old World of a constitutional republican nation in the New had never been questioned. He had foreseen what Argentina was to be and rarely had it been given to any man to have his judgment so unanimously confirmed. Day by day his famous decision had passed more into the realm of those things which no perversion of the human intellect can imagine as otherwise than a blessing to mankind." His claim to fame, Sir Esmond said, was that in 1825 he had that "foresight and genius for common sense which was the mark of greatness; qualities which enabled him correctly to foretell the future.

Dr. Jose Evaristo Uriburu, president of the homage committee, described the ceremony as fulfillment of a noble duty of respect, gratitude and justice to the memory of "a great British statesman who was primarily responsible for the recognition by the powers of Europe of the independence of the old Spanish New World colonies and especially the United Provinces of the River Plate." Canning was a man, he said, who carried out his ideals and aspirations despite adverse circumstances and intense opposition. This opposition was especially strong when he stated his intention of recognizing the independence movement and named the first British Consul to the River Plate provinces. Shortly afterward, on the recommendation of this Consul, the British statesman's work was rewarded by the negotiation of a trade pact with Argentina. Then Canning was able to make his famous statement in Parliament, "I brought to life the New World to redress the balance of the Old."

Few Hillbillies Are Odists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Not all of the "real" hillbilly songs now so popular on the radio are written by hillbillies. From the city, from a fine home and prosperous family in the city, comes the writer of many of the favorites.

Mrs. Georgia Marshall Cragin, whose home here is one of the finest in southwest Missouri and whose husband is a successful investment banker, has produced words and music for several songs about the life of the Ozark hill folk. These are currently being heard over the important radio chain stations, and are soon to take a place on orchestra programs.

Mrs. Cragin, writer of both the words and music of 75 or more songs, was inspired to write her hill billy ballads after numerous visits to the backwoods country. Here she saw something of native life in action, or in some instances the lack of action.

Her most popular radio song hit, "I Gotta Ketch Up With My Settin'," was produced after she visited the White River fishing country with her husband and saw a native woman sitting quietly on the banks of that stream.

"Hello, are you having any luck?" inquired Mr. Cragin.

"No, jest a settin'," replied the old woman.

Mrs. Cragin then turned to her husband and said: "You'd think after 90 years she surely would be caught up with her settin'."

From this incident came her song, which has proved a favorite not only among the radio fans, but in the hill country itself, where it has been played time and again on the smaller radio stations.

Another radio song by Mrs. Cragin, now being widely used on radio station programs, deals with "My Ozark Trailer Home." This relates to the advantages of a trailer as a home when the "feudin'" gets too hot and it's high time to move on to another place.

Pepper Declares Attacks on Court Due to Ignorance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The Sixth Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that it, and the laws and treaties made in accordance with it, shall be the "supreme law of the land," is the most important provision in the nation's organic law, in the opinion of George Wharton Pepper, one-time Republican United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

At the moment of the Constitution's birth, notice was given to the world and to future Presidents and Congresses in particular, he told the Pennsylvania Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Dec. 18, "that whether any given act of Congress is, or is not, made pursuant to the Constitution is a question of judgment upon the decision of which depends the validity or invalidity of what the Congress attempts to do."

"Occasionally we hear it said that the Supreme Court is usurping authority when it declares whether or not an act of Congress has been made in pursuance of the Constitution," Mr. Pepper continued. "This is not only a mistaken statement, but one which discloses an abysmal ignorance of American constitutional government. Since conformity to the Constitution is expressly made a condition of the validity of an act of Congress, somebody must have the power to decide that question of conformity when it is properly raised."

As to whether this authority should be vested in the President or Congress, Mr. Pepper asserted that "neither the spirit nor the letter of the Constitution suggests any such thing."

"We are sometimes told that because a vast majority of the people approve of a certain law the Supreme Court ought likewise to approve it," he said. This again is a misapprehension of the American constitutional system. . . ."

Mr. Pepper, without mentioning names, expressed regret that a United States Senator was franking through the mails a criticism of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court which he characterized as "indecent when uttered and inexcusable when thus circulated." Obviously referring to Senator Joseph F. Guffey, New Deal stalwart and staunch advocate of the President's court reorganization plan, Mr. Pepper added he was sorry to say the Senator was from Pennsylvania.

The Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York, of which Mrs. Mullin Wayne is president, held its twenty-fourth annual dinner simultaneously at the hotel.

Power Output Gains

The output of central electric stations in Canada during October amounted to 2,365,062,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,280,508,000 in October a year ago.

President's Mother Loses $21,000 Accident Suit

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Frederick Grewen, of New Rochelle, was awarded $21,000 damages by a state Supreme Court jury Dec. 20 in his suit against Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, and her chauffeur, Louis E. De Pew. Mr. Grewen was injured by the Roosevelt car at Park Avenue and 83rd Street, New York, last April 3. Mr. De Pew was driving. Mrs. Roosevelt was not in the car.

William D. Reed, of New York, counsel for the defendants, moved to have the verdict set aside as contrary to the weight of evidence. Justice Mortimer B. Patterson, who received the jury's sealed verdict, said he would accept a brief, and granted a stay of execution in the judgment pending appeal.

Mexico Outlaws Gambling; Chicago Legalizes Betting

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Cardenas of Mexico has turned thumbs down "even on legal gambling," and so the pretentious resort of Agua Caliente, just below the border, will not reopen on Christmas Eve as planned, Baron Long of the management declared here.

Mr. Long recently announced the casino and hotel would reopen Dec. 24 but yesterday he said he saw little hope of ever getting started again at the resort.

President Cardenas banned gambling three years ago. The hotel first closed in July, 1935.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—The City Council voted last night to license "part-mutuel brokers" to handle bets on horse races.

The unprecedented ordinance—designed to take the multi-million dollar business out of the hands of scofflaw "book makers," drive hoodlums from the trade, and raise $2,000,000 a year in revenue — was adopted by an overwhelming margin of 48 to 4.

"Book makers" operated in violation of Illinois statutes.

Gov. Henry Horner, avowedly astonished, recently opined the "part-mutuel brokers" would be in the same category.

Indian Relic Search Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C., Dec. 23—Explorers from Emory College, Atlanta, Ga., are planning a visit to this section in a search, it is said, for an ancient civilization supposed to have existed hereabout 500 or more years before the Aztecs and Incas of Central and South America. It is understood that the Candlers of Atlanta, and William Randolph Hearst, are behind the exploration financially.

Heywood J. Pearce, J. D. McCord and Legare Davis have been here as preliminary investigators for the college and have been acting on information furnished them largely by C. C. Crittenden of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

On another line of inquiry, they visited Dare, Currituck and Camden counties and are said to have discovered facts which may open up, if not solve, the Carolina mystery centering about the disappearance of Virginia Dare and others of the first English settlers on Roanoke Island.

The professors let it be known that they would return in the spring with "anywhere from 10 to 25 workers," and that they hope, by digging in ancient Indian graveyards, to unearth relics to substantiate their contention that customs of the Aztecs and the Incas were practised in this territory.

The survey is expected, also, to show connecting tribal relations between the Chowanokes, the Tuscaroras and the Cherokees, and other Carolina aborigines, in proof that they are the remnants of a higher previous civilization.

Retiring U. S. Envoy In Germany Regrets Disrupted Nations

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP)—Dr. William E. Dodd, retiring United States Ambassador to Germany, said in a farewell speech today that the world must "face the sad fact that in an age when international co-operation should be the key word, nations are farther apart than ever."

"Mankind must again be brought closer to Christian principles. I leave with genuine regret at not having accomplished more," the former Chicago University professor of history declared at a luncheon tendered him by the American Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Dodd, who resigned this month when his open criticism of the National Socialist regime made his official position no longer tenable, told his listeners:

"The German people are basically democratic and kindly toward each other. With their 65 millions, they are one of the strongest peoples in the world. They might do as much as any people toward solving the complex problems of our time."

The retiring Ambassador whimsically asserted, "I doubt whether any ambassador in Europe properly performs his duties or earns his pay."

Assistant Secretary of State Hugh Wilson will succeed Dr. Dodd in the Berlin post.

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ROUTE OF THE STREAMLINERS AND THE CHALLENGERS

Borah Backs Firm Stand in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—William E. Borah (R) of Idaho warned against a "war psychology" in commenting on the Panay incident today, but added that "we have the right and it is our duty" to protect Americans and legitimate U. S. interests in China.

The Borah statement is the latest of a series of important Senatorial utterances indicating a political truce and a united front on the American Far Eastern policy.

The Borah statement followed comments by Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the foreign relations committee. Though emphasizing different points they were substantially similar in upholding the hands of the state department in its policies.

Opposes "War Feeling"

"A vast amount is being done by some people here at home and some abroad," said Mr. Borah, "to creat a war feeling. That ought to be condemned.

"The United States has its own interests and its own honor to protect. But if permitted to confine itself to that task without being involved in other people's interest, my opinion is it will preserve both and without war.

"The President said in his Chicago speech on Oct. 5, 'it is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war.'

"I assume without doubt the President is seeking to do that very thing."

"If I did not think so I should not hesitate to say so. It does not require any great amount of courage or statesmanship to throw a people into war, but it sometimes requires a vast amount of courage and great statesmanship when the war hounds have hit the trail to keep a people out of war.

Duty to Protect Citizens

"I do not think that we ought to get out of China or leave the East, and neither do I think that if we fail to do so we are going to war with Japan.

"We have the right and it is our duty to protect our people lawfully in China and our legitimate interests there. I entertain the view that we can do so without resorting to war or being involved in war," Senator Borah said.

"The world has ample proof that the people of the United States will and can fight," Senator Borah said. "And there is a point at which every self-respecting nation must take up arms.

"But in the light of the world's condition at this time, the universal economic instability, the unbearable tax burden, suffering by people in every nation in the world, it is not an exaggeration to say that civilization may depend upon the forbearance and wisdom with which a great nation like the United States determines the point. Upon that subject every citizen has a right to make known his views."

Senator Vandenberg said yesterday that "politics stops at the water's edge" in supporting the Administration's foreign policy.

Isolationists Shaken

The impact of the statements by prominent Republicans as well as Administration spokesmen has obviously shaken the isolationist group and reduced to nothing their practical prospects of writing a war referendum into the Constitution. The fact that this movement is interpreted as "undercutting" the State Department's attitude towards Japan over the Panay incident has strengthened the opposition and weakened the support.

Nevertheless the isolationist group has not given up the fight. Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, who has sponsored a variation of the Ludlow amendment in the Senate, announced last night that he still favored a war referendum amendment, although he said he did not wish to enter into any argument with Former Governor Landon on the issue. This was believed to mean that he might abandon any vigorous effort to secure legislative action on the proposal regardless of his continued support in the abstract.

Support Qualified

Senator Vandenberg, who has often been mentioned as a leading Republican Presidential possibility for 1940, qualified his position somewhat on the Administration's foreign policy, drawing a careful distinction between its specific policy on the Panay incident and any possibility that the State Department might broaden this policy in the direction of collective action.

On immediate and strictly national policy he pledged full support. He said that the war referendum would be like calling "a town meeting before permitting the fire department to put out the blaze," and he warned that any foreign nation which assumes a "peace-at-any-price" attitude on the part of the American public "will be dreadfully disillusioned."

Commenting on the Landon telegram to resident Roosevelt, Senator Vandenberg said he does "not agree to any implication that it is wrong for the country to indulge in a frank discussion of foreign policies. In no other way can prospective mistakes be checked before it is too late.

No Entangling Alliances

"I agree that this nation does not want 'peace at any price,' and any foreigners who think otherwise will be dreadfully disillusioned. But I do not agree to any implications that we are prepared to embark upon excursions in collective security or in collective sanctions or that the American verdict upon entangling alliances is any different today than it was in 1920."

He hoped that other peoples' wars would stop at "our water's edge," but agreed with both Governor Landon and President Roosevelt that if American interests are affected overseas American domestic politics will not interfere with the Administration's handling of the problem.

Philadelphia Taverns Warned on Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—Warning that "all taprooms and taverns where infractions occur, will be driven out of business" Harry G. Tarrington, examiner of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, declared at a recent hearing at the board's Philadelphia headquarters, that local police have been permitting "flagrant" violations of the state liquor laws.

Mr. Tarrington had cited at the hearing, for revocation of its license, a tavern in the fashionable York Road suburban district, where agents testified that when they visited the establishment recently, 75 of the 150 patrons being served were minors.

"The local police are not doing their duty," the examiner asserted. "It can't be possible the liquor dealers are violating the law without the knowledge of the police."

War—Through a Child's Eyes

Wide World — Chinese Refugee After the Bombing of Nantao
Separated From Her Parents, the Child Stands in a Ruined Bit Few Personal Possessions Rescued From the Burning City

CCC Soldiers? Plumley Scoffs At Suggestion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—What is the place of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the nation's military defense?

This question is being argued here in the wake of an interview given earlier this week in Florida by Robert Fechner, CCC director, who declared that "the 300,000 boys now in camp and the 2,000,000 who were trained before them could be turned into first-class fighting men at almost an instant's notice."

"While CCC men are not militarized in the ordinary sense of the word," Mr. Fechner said, "their training is such that they are about 85 per cent prepared for military life."

Peace Groups Shocked

Peace groups were shocked at the headline, "2,300,000 CCC youths ready for war," put over the Fechner interview by one New York paper. Ever since the corps was organized they have been urging that it be removed from army control and completely demilitarized. They considered that the tense Far Eastern situation made Mr. Fechner's remarks ill-timed.

Today the viewpoint of national defense groups was expressed through Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, a national guard captain and former president of Norwich University, where military training is required. Representative Plumley held that a "large percentage of CCC youths as they have left the outfit are not even soldier material, much less soldiers. To say the CCC youths are 85 per cent prepared for military life is more than 85 per cent wrong."

A "Fallacy"

He added:

"Until a program is adopted by the CCC based on the necessity for discipline, which program has not been adopted, it is a fallacy to suggest that the discharge enrollee of the CCC are prepared for either the discharge of their duties as citizens in time of peace or as soldiers in time of war."

Mr. Fechner carefully explained that any "military aspect" of the CCC was unintentional. The corps was formed to help solve the unemployment problem. But such training as it has given in discipline, living together, and sanitation, he believes, would constitute the ground work for an armed force were it ever needed.

In the Wake of War

By James A. Mills
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23—Japan's guns have moved away from Shanghai and the tumult and terror of battle have died down, but a war is still being fought in refugee camps.

It is the war of a million humans for existence. There is neither glory nor glamour in their struggle. Only squalor, hunger and desperation. They are more desperate in their quest of food than armed soldiers stalking a military objective.

Where their homes were pulverized by Japanese artillery fire and aerial bombs rained from the sky, a million and a half of these humble toilers and their families crawled out of the smoking debris and fled into the central part of the city. Some 500,000 of these managed afterward to drag themselves into the interior, on foot, by train, boat, wheelbarrow or ricksha.

But a million are still homeless and hopeless in the dark alleys, dank cellars and packed refugee camps of Shanghai, which today is literally a "city of sighs and tears."

Derelicts of Humanity

Fourteen thousand of these derelicts of humanity—men, women and children—terrorized by their war experiences, crept into one downtown theater. Too dazed for thought or action, they still are there, because Japanese military regulations will not permit them to return to their homes.

Other thousands, half-naked and famished, massed into temple court yards, vacant lots, amusement arcades, stables and roofless, shattered buildings—any place that would shield them from the real or imagined dangers of war.

With wintry winds lashing them, these victims of Japan's "informal" war in China huddle together like frightened sheep, each depending upon the warmth of another's body to keep from perishing.

Sleep on Shelves

The largest camp of refugees was formed among the garish, tinsel-like fixtures of an amusement arcade. There are 5000 of them jammed one against another there. Children sleep on shelves. Old women, too weak to stand, lie on stone floors. Whole families lie on counters. Infants are asleep in potato baskets. An old farmer has spread a fragment of matting in the open jaws of a stage dragon, propping his back against fiery fangs.

Old women scream over a cupful of mouldy rice. Lamentations for the dead, the dying and the lost are continuous, making the nights hideous. Shanghai might be called a "city of dreadful night."

Some refugee housewives have a few basins and pans salvaged from ruins of their bombed homes. Some have a tattered blanket for this nightmare of winter existence. But most of these shivering, helpless humans have only the flimsy summer clothes they were wearing when they first fled from their homes.

Not Room to Lie Down

The refugees sleep in shifts, for few families have enough space in which to lie down all at a time. A father stretches himself out for a time, while his family paces the crowded alleyways of the refugee camp. After an interval, the father relinquishes the coveted space to a weary grandmother or a group of children. To have even a foothold on this earth, and to be able to keep it, involves a constant struggle for these war victims.

Beds being non-existent, 2500 refugees sleep in coffins. The inmates consider themselves lucky. They have roofs over their heads and the coffins are dry. The haunting thought that they must end their dismal lives in one of these boxes does not seem to disturb them, for they are too despondent to think of the present or ponder on the future.

For more than 20 years I saw, as a correspondent of the Associated Press, massed migrations of refugees in a score of European countries, in Asia, in Africa and the Far East, with all their attendant suffering, misery and privations. But nowhere have I seen so much suffering and sorrow, so much woe and wretchedness, as here in Shanghai.

Shrouds for Clothing

Babies are born in these refugee camps literally every minute and mothers die by the dozen every hour. The mothers leave this world without even a shroud on them, for the shrouds are needed to clothe the living. Every form of human suffering may be seen in this vale of tears called Shanghai.

At night Shanghai with its hordes of war-stricken refugees seems at its worst. As I walked through the darkened streets and dingy alleys, I tripped over shadowy forms of these famished, distracted people, sleeping in rows, with only the stone pavement as a bed and a sheet or a piece of matting as cover.

Their gaunt, pitiful frames, sunken eyes and pale faces make them resemble corpses. They give Shanghai the appearance of a city of ghosts. The plaintive cries of babies, wails of mothers, the lamentations of old men, break the silence of the night.

Yes, Shanghai is a "city of dreadful night."

Child Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

33 representative cities of 100,000 or more population, the only exceptions to this fluctuation "have occurred when legal restrictions, either state or federal, have been drastic enough to close practically the whole labor market to children under certain ages.

"In areas where the state minimum-age standard was not raised during 1936, the number of children 14 and 15 years of age leaving school for work during the last six months of that year increased almost 50 per cent as compared with the last six months of 1935, the bureau said.

"On the other hand, in the two states, New York and Rhode Island, where a basic 16-year minimum-age standard went into effect by state law during 1936, the number of children going to work during the last six months of that year decreased 94 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1935.

From 1927 to 1938, the bureau's survey showed, there was an eight per cent decline in child labor. This was followed in 1929 by a four per cent rise and a precipitous drop of 31 per cent in 1930 and 25 per cent in 1931 and again in 1932, paralleling the drop in business conditions. Under the NRA, when artificial federal control was established, there was a decrease of nearly 70 per cent in the rate at which children studied went to work. But in June, 1935, after the codes were invalidated, there was a definite return to the employment of children, following the general rise in industrial employment. The rate rose from 70 per 10,000 children in 1934 to 202 per 10-000 in the post NRA year, from June, 1935 to May, 1936.

Greatest increases in child labor in recent years have occurred in the personal service group including domestic service, and work in hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and filling stations, the study showed.

Full Panay Data Now in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — Full official reports on the sinking of the U. S. gunboat Panay are at last in hand and are to be made public here soon. Additional information that they provide has been forwarded to Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo for use in the internal struggle believed going on there. The Japanese Foreign Office is thought to be exerting its influence to overcome the suspected resistance of Japanese army circles to adequate compensations and guarantees to the United States.

The American public cannot be given the full texts quite as soon as Ambassador Grew because of the mechanical task of mimegraphing the reports for publication.

Meanwhile the general tone of Washington's attitude to the incident was pointed up today by official announcement at the Navy Department of an award of a $5,299,538 contract for 25 naval patrol bombing planes from the Glen L. Martin Co. of Baltimore. The navy's air force is today considered the best prepared branch of the nation's armed forces.

Simultaneously it was intimated that new plans for a greatly expanded naval construction program for next year have been shaped to the point where they contemplate not only new construction in categories still unfilled within the limits of the Vinson-Trammell Act, but also expansion into the aircraft carrier and cruiser categories.

CCC Gives Military Basis, Its Director Says on Tour

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 23 (AP)—Robert Fechner says the Civilian Conservation Corps, of which he is national director, gives men about 85 per cent of the training needed for military life.

Here on an inspection trip, Mr. Fechner declared the 300,000 boys now in camp and the 2,000,000 previously enrolled formed a group which could be turned into an army on short notice. He emphasized that the CCC was not militarized, and that the military aspect was unintentional. Nevertheless, enrollees have been taught discipline, to live in large groups, to care for themselves and to maintain rigid sanitation, Mr. Fechner said, adding:

"It is such work that constitutes the groundwork for any armed force. The manual of arms and drill formations are but a small part of a soldier's training."

Federal Agents to Probe Georgia Peonage Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The justice department disclosed today that special agents had been ordered into Warren County, Georgia, to determine whether negro cotton pickers were being held in a state of peonage.

Britain Delays Moving Fleet On Large Scale to Far East

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Great Britain today was understood to have reached a decision against immediate naval reinforcements in the Far East.

Authoritative sources said the Cabinet, at yesterday's day and night sessions, considered the Admiralty's technical plan for naval reinforcements but left further decision to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden over the Christmas holidays.

The Cabinet was understood to have decided large fleet movements now might be considered by the Japanese as unduly provocative. It was believed it decided on a restrained policy at least until Japan replies to protests against attacks on British shipping on the Yangtse River. The reply is expected soon.

Gradual Moves Forecast

Informed sources said they believed a gradual but powerful movement of British ships would begin through the Suez Canal if Japan's answer to Great Britain's note failed to convince authorities that British rights in the Far East were going to be protected. Any spectacular move, however, was unlikely, they declared.

The Board of Trade, a cabinet ministry, was understood to have submitted a report at the cabinet meeting yesterday on the scope of British interests in China.

Informed quarters said the report showed British trade with China amounted to £12,000,000 (about $60,000,000) in the first nine months of this year. The British investment in the Far East, not including Manchoukuo and the Crown Colony of Hong Kong, was said to have been listed at £240,000,000.

Troops for Hong Kong

The troopship Duners left Southampton to transport the second battalion of the Royal Scots from Bombay to Honk Kong, where the normal army strength is 8000 men.

The fresh troops numbering about 700 men are intended nominally to replace the Royal Welch Fusiliers, who were at the Hong Kong garrison, but at present are on duty in Shanghai and scheduled to go to Port Sudan.

But an increased threat to the Crown colony off the South Chinese port of Canton by a possible extension southward of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, now a growing concern of the British Government, was considered likely to result in holding the Fusiliers in the Far East.

British Columbia Gives Board Control of Oil and Coal Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Control of the price of all petroleum and coal products in British Columbia will be vested in a board to be set up by the Government. The Legislature approved a drastic new act to effect this program after Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, a royal commissioner, had reported that coal and gasoline prices in this province were far too high.

The new legislation, hurriedly prepared and rushed through the Legislature in its closing hours, sets up a system of licensing for all dealers in petroleum and coal products. This will give the control board power to put any dealer out of business at any moment if he fails to live up to board regulations.

The power to fix prices on coal, oil and gasoline is absolute, with no right of appeal. Before going into effect, however, any regulation of the board must be approved by the provincial government. It is to this phase of the bill that the conservative and socialist opposition in the Legislature raised chief objection, holding that it would introduce party politics into a matter which should be decided by an independent commission.

Conservative and socialist members fought for a real public utilities commission, as promised by the Government when it was first elected four years ago, and they wanted electricity as well as coal and petroleum products included in the scope of the new legislation. The Government declined, however, to consent at present to anything more than the proposed control of coal and oil products under its own supervision.

It will be many months before the one-man control board is able to fix its first prices, the Government indicated, but some action will be taken before the Legislature meets again. The Government is virtually committed to a price reduction by the terms of the Macdonald report which the the coal and oil companies declare is unsound and unfair to them.

The board controlling coal and petroleum prices is but the first step toward more general control of public utilities, T. D. Pattullo, premier, indicated. He said the Government would study this larger problem before the Legislature met again and that "definite action" would have to be taken eventually.

Up to now, he explained, the Government had not carried out its election promise of 1933 to establish a public utility commission simply because it could not afford the cost involved in this work. He declared there would be no partisanship in the coal and petroleum administration and that capital had nothing to fear.

"We want capital to come into British Columbia," he said. "Let us not hasten so fast as to lose the support of opinion here and in the rest of Canada."

New Inquiry Asked In Kansas City Vote

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—Kansas City's new, bipartisan election board appealed today for a federal investigation of what it termed "alarming evidence of widespread fictitious and fraudulent" registration applications.

The board asked U. S. District Attorney Maurice Milligan for an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, "if you deem necessary, presentation of evidence to a grand jury."

It suggested federal prosecution under the same statute under which more than 150 persons were indicted for vote frauds in the November, 1936, general election here.

Approximately 50 persons were convicted of fraud in that election.

J. E. Woodmansee, chairman of the board, estimated "conservatively" 6000 questionable applications have been received.

A handwriting expert was employed by the board, which said numerous applications appeared to be in the same writing and to bear identical dates and places of birth.

County prosecutor W. W. Graves Jr., shown such applications, said "there's no question" attempts have been made to pad registration rolls. He indicated he would ask a county grand jury inquiry.

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AND OF COURSE THEY WILL CONSULT THE HOTEL, RESORT AND TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE MONITOR

Soviets to Build Power Dams And Roads With Prison Labor

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Moscow newspaper Rabochaya Moskva reported yesterday that the Soviet Government had instructed the NKVD, the Russian secret political police, to undertake a vast construction program, including huge power dams, highways, railroads and industrial plants.

Political prisoners of the NKVD composed much of the labor that recently completed an 1800-mile railroad paralleling the Far Eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Ten thousand of the prisoners were freed after its completion, the Government said, for good work.

Under the direction of the secret police the newspaper said an immense dam would be built on the Volga River as part of the "Largest hydro-electrical construction in the world." It would be located at Kuibysheff, formerly Samara, 500 miles north of the Caspian Sea.

When finished the dam and its power plants would serve to irrigate a large drought area and supply the industries of the Moscow-Ural regions with 2,500,000 kilowatts of electricity a year.

Farther north at the reservoir of the Volga two other dams, with power plants, would be located on the junction of the Kama, Pechora and Vychegda rivers. Parts of these projects were already under construction or planned, the paper reported.

The newspaper asserted that the NKVD also had development of coal mines and oil wells in the Arctic tundra as well as a nickel plant and another "fartherest north" railroad under way.

Highway projects include roads between Moscow and Minsk and Kiev and other roads in the Caucasus.

Purge Continues

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The removal of V. I. Ivanoff, Commissar of the Timber Industry, became known today through testimony in the trial of alleged "anti-Soviet wreckers" in the timber industry at Archangel, where he was called the leader of a "righting spy organization."

Fourteen capital sentences—nine imposed in the Archangel trials—were revealed today. The others were in connection with grain storage in Georgia.

The chief of the Dvina timber trust, who was sentenced with the others, was said to have confessed "counter-revolutionary wrecking activities under direct instructions from leaders of the rightist spy organization." He said this organization included Ivanoff.

Ivanoff, former secretary of the Communist Party in the northern province, of which Archangel is capital, was mentioned as "former commissar."

This was the first intimation of his removal, although he had been criticized in the government organ, Pravda, for conditions in the timber industry, a highly-important branch of Soviet economy.

A few months ago Ivanoff called meetings in paper mills where he urged that recommendations, made in a Pravda editorial, for improvement of conditions, be carried out.

"Our duty is to produce more and better paper," he said then.

The nine sentenced at Archangel were charged with responsibility for poor living conditions of lumberjacks, causing them to leave camps, as well as wasteful cutting of timber in laying out roads through swamps.

Defendants in one case were alleged to have confessed they worked "under instructions of a rightist spy organization."

The other five were sentenced in Georgia after purportedly pleading guilty to charges of storing new grain with old, wormy grain.

President Warns on Roads

(Continued from Page 1)

mind, there would not be any Democratic Party and there would not be any solvent government after a few years."

Mr. Cartwright made public this letter without comment. But no comment was necessary. Failure of his committee to act on the President's recommendations has already meant that the proposed saving will be impossible in the next fiscal year. Allocations for the fiscal year 1939 must be made prior to Jan. 1, 1938.

The bureau of public roads is already making apportionments of about $214,000,000 to the states for the coming fiscal year, and a similar fund will be made available for the following fiscal year under present law.

Although Mr. Cartwright did not comment, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said:

"Two hundred million dollars won't balance the budget."

Argentine Places Ban on Radiocasting Of Crime 'Thrillers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Drama on the air has been banned by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who has issued regulations governing national radiocasts. The ban is the direct result of the protests of organized rate payers, as well as of radio listeners who wanted a clean-up of the industry.

Some stations formerly dramatized day-to-day developments of actual crimes, based on the most sensational newspaper versions. Threats of the criminal, cries of the victim, reports of firearms and the clash of knives—sometimes even the thud of a falling body—were recorded in this class of "entertainment."

New rules forbid dramatization of police news in addition to any kind of sensational radiocasting, whether fictional or otherwise.

Boycott Trap Dodged By President's Wife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt neatly avoided a direct answer today on a question as to whether she favored boycotts against Japanese goods such as are being conducted by individuals and groups in this country.

She said that since the United States is a democracy people here have a right to express their views as they see fit—all except those who are connected with Government officials. As such, she explained, she has no right to say whether she approves or disapproves of a boycott.

Asked directly whether she herself would buy Japanese silk stockings, she laughingly replied, "I'm not contemplating buying anything. I have everything I need."

Saving Christmas Cards Is Presidential Hobby

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—In addition to stamps and ship models, President Roosevelt has another hobby. He has a collection of Christmas cards. For many years, the President's wife disclosed, her husband has put aside a few Christmas cards particularly typical of the era in which they were sent. He feels they afford an interesting view of changing times. Many boxes of the cards have been stored away and catalogued.

The Roosevelts themselves stopped mailing out greeting cards when they came to the White House, because they found it impossible to choose which friends to send them to, but they have a special card made up each year to be included in gifts.

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Rhodes Trustees Choose Oxford Scholars-Elect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Dec. 22—Names of the Rhodes scholars-elect for 1938, chosen by committees in eight districts throughout the United States, were announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary to the Rhodes trustees, today. Elections have been made subject to ratification by the trustees, Dr. Aydelotte said.

Each of the eight American districts was entitled to select four scholars, so 32 awards will be made, carrying stipends of £400 a year for two years. Scholars elected this month will enter Oxford University next fall, and may have the privilege under certain conditions of renewing their scholarships for a third year.

Arranged by states, the 1938 list includes the following scholars:

Arkansas—Frederick R. Suits of Harvard University and Vanderbilt University.

California—J. F. Golay of Los Angeles, University of Southern California.

Colorado—Byron White of Boulder, University of Colorado.

Florida—Louis J. Hector, Williams College.

Georgia—Fenwick Jones, Emory University; Lane Timmons, University of Georgia.

Illinois—Jere W. Patterson, Princeton University.

Iowa—Courtney D. C. Smith, Harvard University; Edward Weismiller, Cornell College.

Maine—William Caswell Carter, Colby College; Robert Jamieson Cumming, Harvard University.

Massachusetts—Marshall James Wolfe, Williams College.

Michigan—A. Jerome Himelhoch, Harvard University.

Mississippi—J. Hector Currie, University of Mississippi.

Montana—Charles Jelinek of Miles City, Montana State College.

Nebraska—Harry D. Flory Jr., University of Nebraska.

Nevada—Russell West McDonald, University of Nevada.

New York—Chadbourne Gilpatric, Harvard University; Peter Carl Hoch, Hamilton College.

North Dakota—Leigh Gerdin, University of North Dakota.

Ohio—J. Harlan Cleveland, Princeton University; Gilmore Stott, University of Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—LeRoy William Earley, University of Oklahoma.

Oregon—Leslie Grant McConnell Jr., Harvard University.

Pennsylvania—Kermit Gordon, Swarthmore College.

South Dakota—Gerald L. Brown, University of Southern California.

Utah—William S. McEwan, Utah State Agricultural College.

Vermont—John Chalmers, Middlebury College.

Virginia—Armistead Mason Lee, Yale University.

West Virginia—Ford Lewis Battles, University of West Virginia.

Wyoming—Robert M. Muir, University of Wyoming.

Palestine Immigration Law Stirs Both Jews and Arabs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Curtailing Jewish immigration into Palestine, the recently enacted immigration law has brought a storm of protest about the Government's head.

The Jews contend that authorities have departed from the accepted interpretation of the mandate that Jewish immigration shall be regulated only by the country's economic absorptive capacity. The Arabs, on the other hand, who have been clamoring for a complete stoppage of the entrance of Jews into the country, insist the Government has not gone nearly far enough in its restrictions.

It has long been a moot question whether the fundamental that the economic absorptive capacity is the criterion for determining the extent of Jewish immigration into the country is or is not inherent in the mandate held by Great Britain.

Whether actually inherent in the mandate or not, it was this ideal which was not followed but proclaimed as the governing factor between the years 1922-1937. It was the Royal Commission, sent out to investigate the underlying causes of the 1936 disturbances, which first suggested that not economic but political or psychological considerations should be the guiding factor.

"Palliatives"

Failing the acceptance of partition, which the commission considered the best and most hopeful solution for the Palestine troubles, it recommended palliatives if the mandate were to be retained. One of the most radical of the palliatives—and the most disappointing from the Jewish point of view—was that a political high level be adopted as immigration is concerned, this level clearly to be such as would insure that the Jews would never be other than a minority in the country. The figure of 1000 a month suggested by the commission assured that the Jews, by immigration and natural increase together, would never catch up with the Arab population, whose rate of natural increase is much higher.

The White Paper of July 7 was the first intimation that the authorities were deserting the accepted procedure, but it contained the assurance that this measure was temporary and dictated by the political needs of the hour.

At Geneva, the Mandates Commission, at its extraordinary session in July, questioned the British Government's accredited representatives most closely on this very point. The one concrete criticism they made, as a matter of fact, was that by its arbitrary limitation of immigration the mandatory power was tampering with the accepted interpretation of the mandate. They accepted it, however, as an emergency measure for the period until the end of March.

A new immigration ordinance was published here several weeks ago in draft form in which the new conditions governing immigration were set forth. This law gave the High Commissioner—without any time limit—power to decide on the number of immigrants for any 'given' period, not necessarily on the basis of the demand for workers. Under this law he may fix the number also in consideration of other factors, such as the political conditions in the country. This, in other words, gave legal effect to the substitution of the political high level for the economic.

Object to Classification

Another provision to which the Jews took the strongest exception was the introduction for the first time of a reference to Jews as foreigners and the power given the High Commissioner to prescribe the aggregate maximum number of immigrants who might be "persons of the Jewish race" and their proportion to the total immigration. This the Jews regarded as a blow to yet another basic tenet—that Jews came to Palestine "as of right and not on sufferance."

Representatives of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, in London and in Geneva registered most emphatic protests against the ordinance in its draft form. Perhaps as a result of these strong representations, the law as finally promulgated has undergone several important changes from the original draft. The words and phrases implying aliency of the Jews in Palestine have been eliminated and a time limit set, at March 31, 1938, to the High Commissioner's absolute discretion in the matter of determining the immigration figures for any specified period. There is, however, a provision that the High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, extend the new law if conditions require.

The Government has announced, concurrently with enactment of the new law, that the maximum number of foreigners to be admitted as immigrants during the period Aug. 1, 1937, and March 31, 1938, shall be 9600. Of these, 8000 certificates are to be given for Jews and 1600 for non-Jews.

Relief Families Moved Into Hotel Taken for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT EPHRAIM, N. J., Dec. 23—An experiment aimed at the solution of the relief problems will be made here after Jan. 1, when six families will be moved into a hotel taken by borough authorities because of tax delinquency.

Five of the families are on relief, and the head of the sixth is on Works Progress Administration rolls. They have been living in houses taken by the borough for non-payment of taxes; but when a private buyer purchased these buildings, it was necessary to move the families out. Borough officials then recalled the hotel they had taken over.

The hotel will be renamed the Mount Ephraim Relief Community Center. Heat, light and water will be supplied by the borough. Rental will be paid by the families in the form of work for the community, the men assigned to various duties, like tending the furnace, removing ashes, keeping the place clean and doing the road work.

A playroom will be built for the young people and an outdoor playground for the older ones. The property has room for a baseball field, tennis court, swings and other recreational equipment.

Expand Vocational Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Four Spartanburg County high schools—New Prospect, Pauline, Holly Springs and Roebuck—are leading the vanguard for better vocational training in the state's lower institutions of learning by adding home economics courses to their curricula.

Tammany Loses Juicy Plum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Another major local Tammany plum had fallen outside the organization's preserve today as Archibald R. Watson, law journal editor, became the appointee of the appellate division, first department, for the post of New York County Clerk.

This is a life-time job at $15,000 a year, and previously an elective post, held for many years by Albert Marinelli, powerfull East Side Manhattan Tammany leader. The designation came within the court's jurisdiction this year, however, by the terms of the 1935 county home rule amendment designed to retire the office from politics.

It had been taken for granted by the organization and Mr. Marinelli himself that he would be continued in the incumbency until District Attorney-Elect Thomas E. Dewey made a campaign speech describing the county clerk as the political ally of underworld characters. That attack ricocheted to Albany in a Marinelli removal petition, and soon thereafter Mr. Marinelli turned in his resignation to spare his political associates the "suffering and humiliation" of a public hearing.

Nothing daunted by this casualty and its implications, Tammany Chief Christopher D. Sullivan, following the machine's time-worn procedure, culled two new district leader names from the list and laid them before the court for selection.

Meanwhile, William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union, was urging the court to establish now "the practice of announcing a tentative selection for the office, affording bar associations and the general public an opportunity to present any considerations affecting the propriety of the appointment." The Marinelli case, he argued, would make such a move sound and pertinent and would aid the appellate division itself in withstanding political pressure for the appointment of a machine-backed aspirant mainly interested in the patronage and in the jury-selecting powers of the office.

This suggestion, although widely favored, was not followed by the court, but the Watson appointment was received with satisfaction today in all anti-Tammany quarters.

Although Mr. Watson is a Democrat, he has not been active in politics. He received his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1898 and has been a practicing lawyer in New York City since 1902 and in 1905 organizing and editing Bench and Bar, a legal magazine. His only public office was as corporation counsel from 1910 to 1914, during one of the better periods of Tammany rule. He is editor and publisher of The New York Law Review.

Mayor La Guardia said he regarded the appointment as "excellent."

Charles Falci, the fugitive from justice whose case had wide publicizing in charges which brought the resignation of Mr. Marinelli, is in jail without bail today following his surrender to face an indictment on the count of election law violation.

Ceremony of Lighted Candle

(Continued from Page 1)

too. They include the singing of carols and the kindling of the yule log with one of the few remaining branches of trees that once stood in the back yard of the building.

"The lighted candle ceremony," said Mr. Hines, who has been an official of the club for 25 years, "is an affecting one. To see some of the older ones, to whom the younger boys naturally look for standards, stand up in humility to give the club so much credit for any progress they may have made is impressive. You might compare it to a religious meeting, only that it is done in language that any street urchin can appreciate."

Mr. Hines told how the club makes constructive use of the small boy's admiration for a big boy who has "accomplished something." One of the schemes is to place a youngster under the sheltering wing of a youth several years his senior, preferably one who is an acknowledged success in sports.

Community Council

Mr. Hines said he considered one of the finest accomplishments of the club had been the community council, organized several years ago, which unites the police department, churches and welfare groups in handling individual difficult cases. Through this, there has been a drop in delinquency from 30 to 8 in the Bell Vue area, he emphasized.

"One favorable aspect is that the work can be done without added expense," Mr. Hines continued. "We do not require special equipment, but use what seems most reasonable for the particular youngster who needs help,—whether it means placing him under the care of an agency of his church or a settlement immediately in his neighborhood. It is intensive recreational work and can be done all over the country without costing a great deal."

"I believe we would decrease delinquency 50 per cent if the right people acted as leaders in recreational projects," he added. "Very few of the known causes of delinquency can function if a boy has a good club to come to where he can be given something worthwhile to do."

The Madison Square Boys' Club serves 1517 boys and stays open throughout the week, including Sundays and holidays. It is at 312 East Thirtieth street.

Washington a Generous Host

(Continued from Page 1)

by the end of the war and the resort to a more normal life. . . . The colonists, now citizens of the 13 States, were able to regain their balance and to give more time to visiting and other social matters. Then, too, Washington had become a famous man by these years and people were willing and anxious to use any opportunity to visit him.

"During this period," the report continues, "Washington entertained an average of 15.1 overnight visitors and 28.6 daily visitors each month. The peak was in the year 1785, when he served at least 2652 meals to guests. The fact that a family marriage took place during the year helps to explain the increased hospitality at Mount Vernon for that period."

Washington needed the Revolution to make him a national hero and possibly a world figure, the report points out, yet he needed neither the Revolution nor the Presidency to establish him as a strong and influential person in colonial Virginia.

Liked Busy Social Life

"One can glance over the list of persons visiting him at his plantation home and from that arrive at no other conclusion," the paper says, "for his guests included the Lees, Masons, Fitzhughs, Pendletons and Randolphs. Moreover, such important personages as Edward Fay, secretary to Lord Dunmore, and Thomas Sim Lee, later governor of Maryland, visited at Mount Vernon before 1775. To this list of friends, Washington added the colonial governors, attorneys-general, councilors and other high-ranking officials, for he, like the normal Virginia aristocrat, served in the Colonial Assembly."

The soldier-statesman's fondness for entertaining his friends inflicted a certain penalty upon him, his diary reveals, for during the years when he was most in demand as a host, he was forced to sacrifice virtually all private life. On June 30, 1785, he made the following entry: "Dined with only Mrs. Washington, which I believe is the first instance of it since my retirement from public life."

"Such was his popularity after the War for Independence," the report comments, "that for almost two years he had no time alone or with his wife, at least while he remained at Mount Vernon.

"Yet he must have enjoyed the continual presence of guests," it is pointed out, "for it can not be denied that he liked the gay and pompous life. As a regular patron of the theater (as regular as time and conditions would permit), as a lover of music and the dance, and as a fine horseman, Washington kept abreast of social events wherever he happened to find himself.

"Fox hunting constituted only one of the many ways to entertain his guests. There were also fishing parties, oyster roasts, riding and pleasant conversation. At the close of his life the General must have been a most enjoyable person with whom to converse, having traveled so widely, known so many important personages and having experienced both the bitter and the sweet."

The familiar thumbnail description of Washington, often attributed to John Marshall, although originated by Colonel Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, upon the passing of the national hero 138 years ago this month, contains an introductory phrase often omitted. It reads:

"To the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

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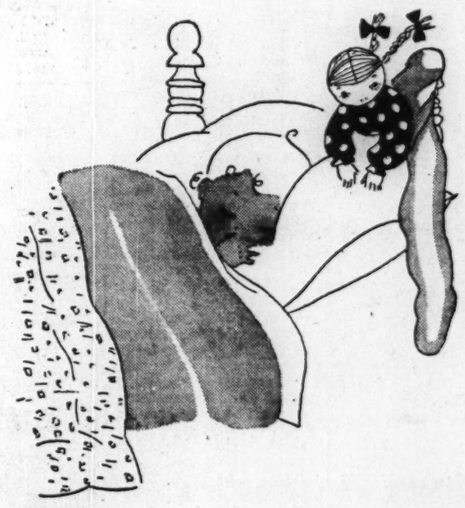

a child asleep, with a stocking beside the bed, is not so asleep as those who are grown up and have lost their illusions! May everybody this Christmas get back again the faith that moves mountains and fills stockings!
That is the Christmas wish we make for you and the hope we cherish for ourselves.
Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK CITY

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Two Boys and a Camera

By Elizabeth Yates

Part One

Keith burst into Carl's room. "Look, Carl, here's our holiday!" he cried, holding out a typewritten letter.

"Our holiday?" queried his younger brother. "I thought we weren't having one this year."

"Not a bit of it! Here's a letter from a firm bringing out a book on the Hebrides. They want 20 pictures and have asked me to get them."

Carl's puzzled expression dissolved into a broad smile. For years his brother had been taking pictures, enthusiasm growing with results. He had begun with a Brownie, then, after winning a prize, had gone in for a larger camera. Now that he was selling pictures to magazines and papers all over England, he had invested in a fine new instrument with a powerful lens.

Uncle John had said he might be able to find a place for Keith in his office now that he had left school, but Keith felt that if he could carry on for a while with his hobby it would lead to something far more interesting and profitable than office work. People said he had an "original eye," and "unusual imagination," and, besides, his heart was in photography.

Carl grinned, sharing his brother's joy, thrilled that, somehow, it was to include him.

"But how—how did you get the commission?"

Keith looked casual, as if he were always being given photographic jobs to do.

"Oh, someone said a firm was looking for pictures and suggested me." He hesitated. "They—they'll pay expenses, but reserve the right not to accept the pictures unless they are first rate."

"You couldn't do anything that wasn't first rate," Carl exclaimed quickly.

That evening the boys spent poring over a map of the Western Islands with one eye on a list of the pictures required: headlands, peaks, villages; hills at sunrise; lead colored rollers racing in from the Atlantic; gulls like bits of waste paper blown against the sky; white scuts of rabbits on a hillside; cool autumn sunshine.

"How do you propose to get that one?" Carl would ask as his eye traveled down the list.

"Oh, it shouldn't be hard," Keith would reply. "Just set the speed and—" then would follow a lengthy explanation of technicalities.

On the Islands

They reached the Western Islands and set off, Keith with his camera over his shoulder, Carl with the notebook, exposure meter, filters, and all the extra paraphernalia. Keith, alert of eye and quick in response, seized every opportunity that presented itself; Carl, rarely offering suggestions, was tireless and faithful in rendering assistance.

They lived on weather. Often a day remained unsettled until midmorning, but if then it proved possible they would be off until sunset, tramping across the moors or over narrow sheep tracks along the top of black cliffs. Packs were necessarily heavy for, as well as sandwiches and raincoats, there was a good deal of equipment which Keith always had to have at hand.

Gray days offered opportunities, too. Even mist gave vague fantastic effects, cloaking the heights, lying in folds in the valleys. Whatever the weather, they lost no time in putting it to their advantage. Keith appeared calm, studying subjects carefully and taking them precisely. The younger boy could not disguise his excitement. These pictures signified something so tremendous for Keith—his first real step into a world he loved.

They got the "whiskered head of a seal" by lying all day on a coral beach waiting for a herd of seals, swimming off the shore, to come slithering onto the sand. They got the "sheep track through bracken" with a white line of woolly backs moving through the fern accompanied by a shepherd and his dog. They got "white mist and a pale dawn" by sallying forth at moonset to wait on a cliff top until that magic moment when light illumined moor and sea and gave fantastic shapes to clouds.

All But Two

They got all the pictures they required except two showing high seas, for though they experienced in the fortnight nearly every change the weather could make, they had had no really boisterous winds. One more day and they would be leaving.

"Well," Keith murmured on the last night as he cleaned his lens, "the job is finished."

Carl, who kept the list in his pocket, checking off pictures as they took them, said quickly, "All but the high seas shots."

"The high seas shots!" Keith exclaimed, "I'd almost forgotten them. We've one day left, Carl, let's hope there's a wind tomorrow."

They were sitting by the peat fire in the cottage making plans for their last day on the island when there came a knock at the door and a telegram was handed in to Keith.

The boy looked puzzled as he opened it and read the message slowly. Then he folded it carefully and put it in his pocket.

"No, there isn't any answer," he said to the lad who had brought it from the post office.

Carl turned to him quickly. "What is it, Keith?" he asked.

"It's from Uncle John. He says that a vacancy has occurred at his office—and that I must return to London by the next boat to fill it." Keith paused. He gave a hurried glance round the little room as if to seek a way of escape. "I couldn't work in an office—I couldn't!" he burst out. Then his eyes fell on the camera. "If only this job had been finished," he said, "if only it had proved a success—then I could have gone on being a photographer."

"It is almost finished," Carl said reassuringly, "and you can jolly well be sure it will be a success."

"But we haven't got the high seas pictures, and there's no time left now," said Keith. "A bus leaves at eight o'clock tomorrow morning. It catches the noon boat. We'll be in London the next day," he added dully.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

A Message of Peace

In his Armistice Day message to the schools of Great Britain, given at the invitation of the League of Nations Union, General Smuts said: In the Covenant of the League lies imperishably embodied the road to the future of the world. There is nothing amiss in this vision of a world community functioning in conference and in co-operation. Not the sword but the round table is the sign under which we shall win. If the Covenant happens to be in advance of the time, if the men and women of our time cannot rise to the height of this lofty ideal, that is no reason for abandoning it. Stick to the League, even if it functions imperfectly and gives no security for the present.

"Stand behind the Covenant as our banner and ideal. Men must have a vision to live by; for lack of that vision they perish, and perhaps the disease we suffer from today is just this lack of vision. In the Covenant we have our revelation; there a great light has risen above the horizon of history. Let it never set again. Meanwhile let us not be disheartened by present failures, for the Covenant is a long-range business, like Christianity itself, like all the great human causes. Let youth see to it that this light of the future is not quenched in the reaction of our times.

"As an interim policy, while the future ideal matures, let us improve the atmosphere for it by fostering human co-operation in every way open to us. There are a thousand-and-one ways in which international understanding can be promoted. Internationalism is increasing. The world of travel is opening out before us as never before. We live in an age of conferences. In spite of friction in high places the peoples of the world are coming together, world affairs are studied with growing interest, and sympathy and understanding on the merely human level are growing apace. I have the impression, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, there is more genuine goodwill among the nations today than there has been ever before. Here is our opportunity, here are our openings to push the causes which are basic to the League, and whose success will make the League succeed."

Pen and Ink Drawing by William A. Roberts. Courtesy of The Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston

Christmas Eve in the Wood

Though it is quiet on the snow-bound hill,
Yet in the drift-sunk wood it is more still.
Not even the heavy snow on the shifting branch
Falls now to the ground
Like some small avalanche;
There is not even that sound.
Beneath the silent firs,
No rabbit stirs.
But under this hemlock tree
I see deer three.

They are like painted shadows against the snow.
Only their startled eyes glow
Like stars, and I stand—so,
As quiet as they.
They will not go away;
Nor will I go.

The darkness drops from the sky,
But it is not more quiet than I.
It has taken the color from the trees
So that one only sees
Now the white snow, and the dark,
And the frost glitter on the bark.
I stand and know that I am alone—
That the deer are gone.

How Fast Can a Fish Swim?

There is no answer to the question, "How fast can a fish swim?" The creatures of the sea vary in speed as much as do the cars of the road, and it isn't due to their size either.

A salmon usually travels at a speed of 20 miles an hour, but he is a slowcoach compared with the bonefish. This creature isn't very big, but he can hurtle through the water, if occasion demands, at anything up to 40 miles an hour. The rapid bonefish, however, isn't the fastest mover, for the tunny, which is said to represent the perfect form of streamline, can rush through the sea at a speed of between 50 and 60 miles an hour. This is the more amazing when we consider that a large tunny fish will turn the scale at 1000 pounds.

Yet another rapid swimmer is the swordfish which hurls itself through the water with such force that sometimes it drives its "sword" clean through the copper bottom of a ship. Not that the "sword" is particularly hard but that the creature puts such enormous force behind it. One writer has said that this fish strikes with the power of 15 double-handed hammers. We can well believe it!

Other swift swimming fishes include several tiny specimens, but the trout and mullet seldom exceed 7 to 8 miles an hour, even when full out.

The Pendulum Swings Between Fact and Fancy

By Dorothy Adlow

"Here on the coast of New England," the professor began when his class had assembled for the next lecture, "it is most common for artists to paint ships and the sea. Some of the painters themselves are mariners, and they choose to paint sea-life because they are so familiar with it, and because they love it. Art anywhere in the world grows out of daily needs, daily observations, of the surroundings which are most familiar. Sun and rain appear very commonly in the arts in forms you may not often recognize. But they are connected with warmth, and nourishment, with survival itself, and they consequently take hold of the fancy of artists who are concerned with deeper, unseen forces in life.

"Although the Peruvians who lived along the west coast of South America left comparatively no written records of their life and customs, a great deal has been brought to light from their carefully prepared mounds. They painted, incised, and burned into their decorated pottery their thoughts and fears; they wove into their textiles fantastic creatures, odd and delightful animal and fish and human forms. Because works of art are, in a way, compressed, telescoped ideas, cleverly communicated, we may 'read' a great deal in the handiwork of the Peruvians. Writing itself was once no more than a succession of pictures. Our own alphabet traces back to picture ancestry; time has rubbed them down and the pictorial connection has disappeared.

"All these illustrated motives of the Peruvians come from objects made before Pizarro's landing on the coast of Peru in 1527. They were probably devised many centuries before that date. Here are the threatening serpent which soon modifies into a mythical dragon, the llama, the cuttlefish familiar to seacoast dwellers. The Peruvians worshipped the sea, and the fish was its symbol. How commonly it appears as a feature of design, and how much it means when associated with their native beliefs.

Conventionalising Forms

"Now the handicraftsmen, we note, commenced with an idea inspired by nature, but they modified it. Why? Well, the loom upon which the design was woven, the needle with which it was stitched, the smooth clay surface upon which it was painted, had something to say in the matter, too. One feels in the designs the influence of crossed threads, of warp and weft, the limitations imposed by looming. There is a squareness, a sense of horizontal and vertical emphasis. On the other hand, you can soon point out the figures which were painted, for they are more 'fluid,' more flexible, more curved.

"These designers were peculiarly fitted to relate an idea simply. Take the cuttlefish; it soon boils down to a circle bordered with scrolls (remember that scroll bobbing up wherever we turn in the study of art); the twining tentacle is expressed in an orderly spiral twist. To the Peruvian, or to any unprejudiced person, for that matter, this decorative motive promotes the idea of a cuttlefish.

"Such treatment of an idea, acknowledged from nature, has some imposing names in the study of art. When we modify a picture in this way we call it 'conventionalization,' which simply means that the design has been taken from some known object in nature, simplified, redistributed somewhat, made more symmetrical, details lopped off, and converted into something which may be grasped quickly and which is more gratifying in an ornamental way to the eye.

"In conventionalizing the form of a man, one would make it more strictly cylindrical. A cabbage, conventionalized would be converted into a circle. A fat man, conventionalized would look more like a circle than a cylinder. A snake conventionalized would look like a zigzag, or a ripple. You see, conventionalization seems to condense the idea to its most obvious line, the most essential character of shape. I may go so far as to say that all pictures are conventionalized to greater or less degree. We will see more of that later.

Concise Decorators

"Let us look at the puma or cougar motives, illustrated in the cut captioned 'Group B.' This member of the cat family stimulated the imagination, for the Peruvians worshipped a god which was half puma, half man. And so you see that it was not idle choice to represent this animal in so many guises. Can we say, this way is correct, that way incorrect? Who is to determine which characterization is 'right'? The first motive is all angles, its tail squares off into a fret. Motive 2 has more curves. The muzzle is U-shaped. Motive 3, like 2, shows the curved back, a charscteristic of the cat family. Motive 4 has been traced from a cocoa bag. It has a checkered effect. Motive 8 is painted, and 12 shows the unification of two figures, while in 13 three are united."

How concise and direct these decorators were in producing this sort of pictorial shorthand. There are many modern artists in Paris and London and New York who are trying to do the same thing, frankly in imitation of these "primitive" designers who seemed, after all, to have the knack of saying things with such clarity and simplicity.

In group C we again see the puma. Motive 1 was a sculpture done in terra cotta, hence the three dimensional characters of this design. Observe the others are flat or two dimensional.

In comparison, motives 6, 7, 8, 10 are strictly patterned, or conventionalized, more removed from the natural appearance. Again the designer is modifying them to suit his needs, reducing complicated outlines to circles, angles, straight lines; in other words, to geometrical effects. Sometimes conventionalized designs are called geometrical. Motives 11 and 12 are not serpents, but puma heads joined.

You will notice that the less true-to-natural appearance these motives are, the more concise and ornamental they seem. More and more does the craftsman in his restless, never ending search of fresh designs abandon the naturalistic.

Now, some scholars consider that the ideas grow vaguer and more baffling as artisans ignore naturalism. They even call this tendency deterioration, or degeneration of design. But that is unfair, for all art is a drift away from, and back to realism. Bear this in mind. It will help you in your study of fine art. Think of a pendulum which swings from one extreme, nature, to the other extreme, abstract or geometric design, and you have the trends of all art developments throughout history.

Group D shows patterns evolved from the human form, which for the Peruvian had legendary association. The head is emphasized, while the body and limbs become mere scrolls and flourishes. Note how the features are reduced to the simple curve and straight line. Motives 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 are all from pottery, while 1 and 3 are woven. The lower row is taken obviously from pottery designs.

The class had listened very intently, but at the end of the lecture it seemed somewhat bewildered. One student spoke: "Somehow, when it is explained it does not seem so hideous. I must admit, I was prejudiced when those pictures were first thrown upon the screen."

Another mused, "Well, now I think I understand those Moderns a little more clearly. But this is the real thing."

And the skeptic was on hand in his customary way, "They say themselves that it is deteriorated. The pendulum can swing only in one direction, so far as I am concerned, toward the naturalistic." . . .

[This is the seventh of 12 articles on art that are appearing on this page about twice a month.]

Both Illustrations by Courtesy of The American Museum of Natural History, New York City

Group C — Group A — Group B — Group D

These Groups of Motives Were Drawn From Objects Made by the Peruvians Before the Coming of Pizarro to the Western Hemisphere

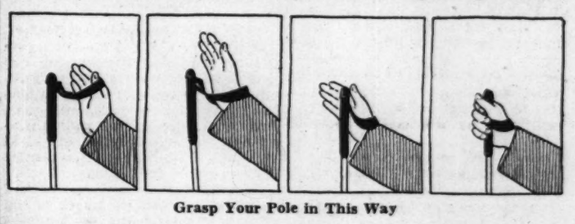
Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

II—Level Snow Skiing

The one fundamental of skiing, to be remembered and stressed at all times, is to be relaxed. The natural tendency for the beginner on skis is to stiffen the muscles and move with an exaggerated rigidity.

In putting on your skis be sure that the clamps are on the outsides of the skis. To hold the poles properly you should put your hand up through the strap so that it lies across the back of your wrist, shown in the illustration. Then grasp the pole so that the strap passes between your hand and the pole. This method does not allow excessive strain on your wrist, nor does it allow the pole to get away from you if you lose your hold on it. At all times keep your hands close to your body so that the poles do not stick out in scare crow fashion.



Grasp Your Pole in This Way

There are several methods of level snow skiing. The easiest method is very similar to a gliding walk. Your skis should be parallel and comfortably close together. As you slide one ski foward; without lifting it from the snow, push with the opposite pole. Then, as the other ski is slid up and beyond the first, give a good push with the second pole.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the use of the poles. They may be compared to the oars of a boat. The strength put into the push of the poles largely determines the length of the slide. In level snow skiing, the proper use of the arm muscles is fully as important as the use of the leg muscles. Remember that the use of the legs and the swing of the arms must be as naturally relaxed as in walking.

A second method of cross country skiing, which is especially useful in going down a gentle slope, is to push with the pole on the same side as the advanced ski. With practice you can develop a natural rhythm with the slide of the skis, the swing of the shoulders, the push of the poles, and the resultant glide which will not be tiring.

When snow conditions warrant a faster pace the two, three or even four step and glide method may be used. This manner of level snow skiing is most often used in cross country racing. In it, two, three or four running steps are taken, then a hard push is given with both poles at the same time, and the resultant slide is taken advantage of. Before momentum is lost, however, the running steps are taken again and another push with the poles is given.

In using the poles, extend them as far forward as you can comfortably reach and use them as levers to propel you along. Give a good final push before they lose purchase in the snow. Keep the points of the poles as near the skis as possible.

As in all sports skiing requires practice and a great deal of it. As you practice these level snow skiing methods, you will find which come easiest to you under different conditions. There is no definite rule as to when each should be used.

How Stamps Came to Be Perforated

How many boys and girls have heard of Charles Fowler? Very few—perhaps none. Yet the fact remains that he was largely instrumental in doing the public a great service.

Charles Fowler was a journalist who lived in London about 100 years ago. He was what is known as a "penny-a-liner" and spent most of his time reporting the outbreak of fires. Because of this he was nicknamed "Fire Fowler."

One evening, in the autumn of 1847, he was busy in his little office in Red Lion Square, getting a number of letters ready for the post and, no doubt, wishing he were home. On his table lay a sheet of postage stamps which had to be cut since, in those days, perforation had not come in. If Charles Fowler's scissors had not chanced to hide themselves at that moment, or if he had been a less resourceful person, we might not have been writing about him now. Taking a pin from the hem of his coat he made a line of pricks between the stamps, carefully tore them apart, fixed them to the envelopes, and thought no more about it.

But there chanced to be in the office at the same time a man of the name of Henry Archer who had an eye to business, and who, having watched Fowler's pin at work, decided to invent a perforating machine by means of which stamps could quickly and easily be torn from the sheet.

A few weeks later Archer, with his machine, presented himself at Somerset House and told the authorities what he had made. The authorities were interested and appointed a Select Committee to go into the matter and report back. In their report the Committee said "that the perforating of postage stamps would be of great convenience and advantage to the public" and recommended the Government to purchase the machine.

And so it came about that the pin-pricks of Charles Fowler brought £4000 to the man who had been looking on.

Famous Book for the 'Discovery'

The Museum on board the R. R. S. "Discovery," moored off Temple Steps in the Thames, has become possessed of a famous book. It is the well-worn copy of "Scouting for Boys" which belonged to Dr. Edward Wilson and which was always in his possession. It was carried by him when he accompanied Captain Scott on his Antarctic expeditions, and was found among his possessions after the last trek from the South Pole. The book was presented to the Sea Scouts by Mrs. Edward Wilson.

First Snow

These flakes so soundless and so slow
Drifting slant-wise through the air,
Are the first, the very first of snow
That soon will cover everywhere.

That soon will whiten every road
And muffle wheels and dull their tread
With cotton silence—every load
Will go in whiteness canopied.

These flakes, so frail, so light a charge,
That hang so poised against the sky,
Will be a carpet country large,
Will be a snow town white and high.

JOHN RITCHEY

Camp Sangamon
for Winter Fun
A village home and modern things.
Trips in the snow and the fun it brings.
To camp all day, home at night.
Good food and frolic sets one right.
$18 per week Burr Pond, Pittsford, Vt.
Up in the Green Mountains of Vermont
Write Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith for information

Little of Importance Happens at National Hockey League Meeting in New York

Bruins Trade Alex Motter For Drouillard

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Little of moment happened at the National Hockey League meeting here yesterday other than a few minor rule changes, an insignificant trade, rumors and dinner in appreciation of the 20 years' service of Frank Calder, president.

With a large delegation of newspapermen from the various cities around the circuit, and the presence of representatives of the minor leagues, it was deemed possible that "big doings" would occur. There were several attempts at player trades and purchases and the hockey writers spurred the efforts for the sake of a story, but the policy of the owners was "it is better to receive than to give."

The one trade saw the Boston Bruins send Alex Motter, veteran left wing playing with Providence, to Detroit for Clarence Drouillard, 140-pound forward, and cash. Chicago signed an amateur named Tony Demarco from Baltimore and there the player business ended. Conn Smythe of Toronto sought to purchase, Tommy Gorman of Maroons tried to bargain and Jack Adams of Detroit listened, but the only rumor to reach the surface was a ridiculous offer of $15,000 by Smythe for Jack Portland of the Bruins.

In the league meeting the Board of Governors amended the rule on "icing the puck" to permit a goal if a shot lifted by the defending team into the opponent's territory should enter the net. Previously the interpretation would have called the puck back for a faceoff. Another change saw assists permitted on rebounds, and assists only to be awarded to players on plays made from mid-ice toward the opposing net.

To prevent delaying the game the visiting team must name its starting lineup at game time and cannot change except through injury or penalty for two minutes of play. Some games have been unnecessarily delayed when managers juggled starting lines for strategic purpose. President Calder was ordered to investigate a new type of whistle for the referees to eliminate the duplication sometimes by hockey fans.

Schedule changes were made as follows: Montreal Maroons vs. Canadiens from Dec. 25 to 28; Canadiens at Detroit from Jan. 9 to Feb. 6; Detroit at Rangers from Feb. 6 to Jan. 9, and Toronto at Rangers from Jan. 9 to Feb. 6. One change in the Board of Governors took place when Thomas Arnold of Maroons resigned and his place was taken by Tommy Gorman. Frank Common, K. C. of Montreal, will serve as alternate to Gorman.

Briefs—It seemed more like a farewell dinner to the league prexy . . . Rumors state that Clarence Campbell, referee and Rhodes Scholar, is mentioned as a possible successor to Calder . . . Detroit Red Wings may buy two of the Toronto "farm" players now at Syracuse.

Conn Smythe of Toronto picks Rangers to win the Stanley Cup and Tommy Gorman of Maroons picks Toronto . . . Smythe asserted that if he could buy one key man his team would take the cup . . . Bill Stewart has an American boy on his reserve list and predicts he will star in the N. H. L. before long.

Art Ross and Conn Smythe, the two "bad boys" of the N. H. L. governors, were the best speakers at the dinner . . . Bill Grant of the American H. A. is the "biggest" president in hockey, standing some 6ft. 3in. in height . . . Cyclone Taylor of the Pacific coast H. L. was the best hockey player among the presidents, having been the "Howie Morenz" of his day.

Jack Adams looked cheerful despite his faltering Red Wings; one reason may have been that his star, Ebbie Goodfellow, is ready to play again . . . Cecil Hart of Canadiens, Dick Irvin of Toronto and King Clancy of Maroons, were not present . . . Both Chicago and Boston worked out at the Boston Arena today.

Gets Chance With Detroit

By a Staff Photographer

Alex Motter

Left Winger, Property of the Bruins Who Has Been Playing in Providence, Will Have His Opportunity in the Major League With the Red Wings at Either Center or Left Wing. He Was Traded by the Bruins for Clarence Drouillard and Cash

Sporting Around the Hub

After the publishing tomorrow of additional National League slugging averages, official figures for the 1937 season will be complete, which means that with the possible exception of trades, the baseball situation will remain quiet until the beginning of spring training maneuvers in February. Only the release of club rosters through the month of January breaks the monotony. Judging by the absence of trading at the recent annual meetings in Chicago and Milwaukee, practically nothing can be expected along those lines before the 1938 campaigns get under way in the American and National leagues.

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The entire sporting world joins today in wishing Connie Mack a pleasant anniversary. The beloved leader of the Athletics is approaching his fifty-fifth year in baseball and his thirty-eighth as manager of the Philadelphia club. He holds the record for continuous service as manager, and down through the years has won nine pennants and five World Series with his A's. During the annual major league sessions at Chicago the tall leader was justly awarded a niche in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's R. O. T. C. unit rifle team will hold its first "postal match" of the season with University of California shortly after the Christmas holidays, according to Lieut. Col. Clarence M. McMurray, in charge of the unit. The team has been scoring consistently in the 900 bracket during practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics has shaken up his forward lines with an eye on Saturday night's Garden hockey battle with the visiting Granby team. George Ford, who formerly worked with Spain and Guilford, has dropped back to center a second line which has Jack Harris and Bob Jeremiah on the wings. The latter combination has looked immense in practice. Junie Allen has stepped into Ford's berth on the first line, at left wing. Allen and Guilford teamed together for two years at Dartmouth.

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The holidays this and the following week end have temporarily suspended play in the Commonwealth Polo League, but action will continue on Jan. 8. From then until March 19, games in classes A, B and C will be held every Saturday evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Considerable local interest in the East-West football classic on New Year's Day has been aroused with the almost certainty that Harvard's Joe Nee will start at one of the guard posts on the eastern eleven. Joe is one of those fellows who has apparently arrived at the peak of his career just when it is time to turn in helmet and cleats.

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Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott of the Giants became the country's leading roommates in 1936 when they carried their team to the top of the National League standing and into the World Series with the Yankees. Carl was Bill Terry's pitching ace—the outstanding ball player of the year—the most valuable player. Ott, in the estimation of his team mates, was as valuable to the Giants as "Hub," for it was Mel's offensive gestures that generated the momentum. Now comes the Jim Turner-Lou Fette combination of the Bees to rival the famous Giant "roomies." Between them, Turner and Fette won 40 games for the fifth-place, weak-hitting Boston club.

E. R.

Canadian Amateur Athletes Embark For Empire Games

VANCOUVER, Dec. 23 (CP)—Ranks of Canada's team to the British Empire games were filled out yesterday with arrival of 31 athletes and coaches headed by M. M. "Bobby" Robinson, general team manager of the amateurs bound for the empire classic at Sydney, Australia, next February.

The new arrivals detrained and then joined others of the team who remained here after the recent boxing, wrestling and swimming trials, in a parade to the Canadian-Australasian liner Aorangi, which will carry them to the Antipodes.

Heading the parade were Mayor George C. Miller of Vancouver and Chief Constable W. W. Foster. Crowds jammed the dock as the athletic army swung onto the liner for the trip to Sydney, where they will compete for Canada on track and field, in the ring and tank, next February.

Team Manager Bobby Robinson from Hamilton announced on arrival here the addition of two more cyclists to the team, lifting the total number of athletes to 78.

The additions were Izzy Lampard of Toronto and G. Graves of Montreal, who will carry dominion colors along with the other member of the bike team, Morris Robinson of Vancouver.

Aboard the liner with the Canadians was University of Washington's American football team, en route to Honolulu for two grid engagements in the Hawaiian Islands.

Manero Breaks Par at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 23 (AP)—Tony Manero, with a pair of 34s, was the only golfer to break the tricky par 70 of the Miami Springs municipal course yesterday as the pros tuned up for the $2500 Miami open, starting today. Other scores over the wind-swept layout ranged as high as the 76s of Craig Wood and Wiffy Cox and the 77 of Paul Runyan as the golfers readjusted themselves after the easy layout they played in the Nassau, Bahamas, open last week end.

Jamaica to Send 47 Athletes

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 23 (CP Cable)—Jamaica will send a team of 47 athletes to Panama early next year to compete in the Pan-American sports.

Opinions Vary On Basketball New Innovation

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—While agreeing that elimination of the center-jump speeds up action and appeals to spectators, many basketball coaches and officials believe the innovation involves physical hazards for the players, especially in small colleges and high schools lacking reserves.

Those coaches and officials opposing the new rule on the grounds it puts too much physical exertion on the players were the most outspoken in a nation-wide survey conducted by the Associated Press.

Supporters of the change emphasized it puts a premium on good condition and produces a fairer test of playing strength, besides giving spectators more action. They point to the elimination of advantages gained by a team possessing an unusually tall center and cite the better balanced competition now, with possession of the ball going to the team scored upon.

The comment of Howard Cann, coach at New York University, was typical of those opposed to the new rule because of its speed requirements.

Men Are Underweight

"It's still early in the season but already two of my men are underweight," said Cann. "It simply is too strenuous for players. I've noticed the last five minutes of a game usually are wasted because of the players' physical exhaustion."

Joining him in apprehension for the players, unless a school has plenty of reserve material, were: George Keogan, Notre Dame; Bowser Chest, one of the South's leading officials; Dr. F. C. Allen, Kansas; Leonard Sachs, Loyola (Chicago); Chick Davies, Duquesne; Nick Kearns, Big Ten official; Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech; Herb Dana, West Coast official; Jack Friel, Washington State; Dr. Herbert Rotchford, Pacific coast referee; Claude McGrath, Gonzaga, and Dave Walsh, eastern official.

Dana suggests alternating the center-jump and throw-in, while Allen would have the players jump in rotation after a basket to eliminate the advantage of a tall center.

"The new rule means you need 10 good men, alternating teams, to keep up with the wearing pace," declared Mundorff.

Longer Time-Outs

New York public schools already have taken steps to give longer time-outs between quarters. McGrath suggests the rules committee limit each player's playing time.

Defense of the new code was led by the coaches of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, who sponsored the change after a two-year trial. They include John Bunn of Stanford, John Barry of Southern California and Nibs Price of California.

Rallying around them were: Bill Marwood, dean of Philadelphia's scholastic coaches; Nels Norgren, Chicago; Clement M. Eyler, Nashville member of the national rules committee; "Slats" Gill, Oregon State; George Edwards, Missouri; Louis Menze, Iowa State; Osborne Cowles, Dartmouth; Wes Fesler, Harvard; Harry Rabenhorst, Louisiana State; Jimmy Kitts, Rice Institute; Clarence S. Edmundson, University of Washington; Bobby Marris, Seattle arbiter; and Arthur Lonberg, Northwestern.

To H. C. (Doc Carlson of Pittsburgh and Howard Hobson of Oregon, it doesn't make much difference.

Hobson finds that it keeps his players in better condition while Carlson believes the boys will accustom themselves to the change and so regulate their pace.

"After all, the idea is still to get the ball through the hoop more often than your opponent," said Carlson.

Only Pate Entered a Demurrer On Subject of Budge Turning Pro

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—J. Donald Budge's parents undoubtedly have the general public on their side when they urge their tennis-playing son to take the $50,000 and turn professional. A quick turn around town made that clear.

Of all those queried on the subject, only Walter Pate, who captained the victorious American Davis cup team to England this year, entered a slight demurrer. He inferred that Budge should give the matter a powerful lot of thought before making the leap.

Pate probably could be accused of bias, because he is high in the councils of the United States lawn tennis association, which wants Budge to remain an amateur.

He and his colleagues of the U. S. L. T. A., who have urged Budge to pass up the easy money and carve out his own business career, must have reason to think he would do all right for himself. They are successful business men themselves and it doesn't seem possible they would consign a big kid like J. Donald to a life of poverty in order to keep an object as unhandsome as the Davis cup on these shores.

Curiosity on the point led to looking up some records, and they provide interesting testimony. They disclose, frankly, that Budge's chances of winding up in ragged pants are very, very remote, whatever he decides to do.

That is to say, nobody has yet dug up a former tennis champion or near-champion in the relief line.

Take the comparatively recent bunch, most of whom still are playing some tennis. Gregory Mangin, who held the indoor title regularly until a few years ago, has made a conspicuous success on Wall Street. Sidney Wood is in the mining business and making a lot of money, they say. Frank Shields is established in Hollywood's movie colony, with a contract and everything. Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn are going places in the cotton business in Texas. Johnny Doeg, who won the national championship one year, is a newspaper executive in Newark, New Jersey. None has reason to regret not having turned pro.

The most conspicuous tennis success, probably, is Jean Borotra, France's famous bounding basque, who has become a millionaire as an international pump salesman.

A lot of the old boys who used to play tennis, like Dwight F. Davis and Sir Samuel Hoare, first lord of Britain's admiralty, have lived to see their names in "Who's Who." So has William Tatem Tilden 2nd, the tennis professional.

Harvard Retains Its Chess Championship

H.-Y.-P.-D. Chess League

	Matches W.	Matches L.	Games W.	Games L.
Harvard	3	0	10	2
Princeton	2	1	6½	5½
Yale	1	2	5	7
Dartmouth	0	3	2½	9½

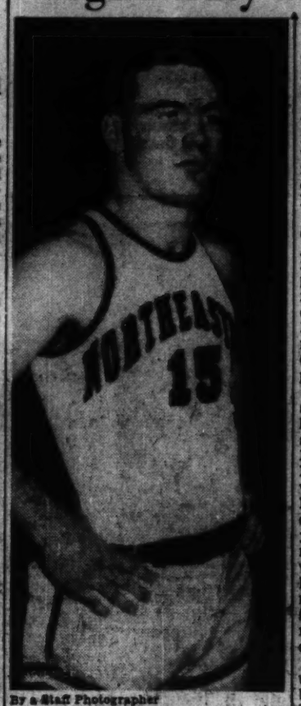
Individual Standing

Player, class and college	Won	Lost
William M. Murphy '38 (H)	2½	½
John L. Foster '38 (H)	2½	½
John J. Pernales '40 (H)	2½	½
Louis R. Chauvenet '41 (H)	2½	½
A. K. Underwood '41 (Y)	2½	½
Peter H. Vermilye '40 (P)	2½	½
Paul A. Phillips '38 (P)	1½	1½
Harold L. Crane Jr. '40 (P)	1½	1½
Edward N. Lorens '38 (D)	1½	1½
Samuel W. Weiss '39 (Y)	1	2
James W. Davison '38 (P)	1	2
Lawrence M. Lieberfeld '39 (Y)	1	2
Sidney H. Phillips '40 (D)	1	2
Jules A. Marcus '40 (Y)	½	2½
Richard G. Chase '38 (D)	0	3
William D. Powers '38 (D)	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Winning all three of its matches and scoring 10 points to 2 in individual games played, Harvard successfully defended its Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth Chess League championship title at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club yesterday. Princeton, losing only to Harvard, finished in second place with 6½ points to 5½, and Yale was third with 5 and 7. Harvard's quartet of players won two and drew one game each, the only other players to make as good a showing being A. K. Underwood of Yale and Peter H. Vermilye of Princeton. This victory gives Harvard three legs on the five-year trophy donated by Dyke Belden '95 and L. Walter Stephens '10, both of Princeton.

Rogers Busy at Northeastern



By a Staff Photographer

Stan Rogers
Northeastern Athlete

It is just one sport after another for Northeastern's versatile athlete, Stan Rogers from Great Meadows, N. J.

In the fall it's football; in the winter it's basketball and track; and in the spring, well, Stan isn't sure whether he will take on baseball or not. Nevertheless right now he is one of the busiest athletes in the Huntington Avenue school.

For instance, directly after the close of the football season Stan jumped from the moleskins right into a basketball suit. Here he is playing a mighty good court game for Coach Jimmy Dunn. But evidently basketball doesn't keep this New Jersey lad busy enough, for now he is working out with Track Coach Jerry Tatton in the shot-putting department.

Dunn, who is the Huskies' football and basketball coach, declares that he has seldom seen a more versatile athlete than Rogers. Stan came to Northeastern two years ago from Mackettstown (N. J.) High School, where he was acquainted with Northeastern's former three-sport coach, Al McCoy. In his sophomore year Stan had little trouble in making a backfield position on the varsity. But as the season advanced McCoy was sorely in need of line material, so Stan offered his services. He took to a guard post as naturally as he did to the ball-carrying duties.

During the past season Dunn used Stan entirely in the line and because of his outstanding play, he has earned himself a starting guard or tackle post next fall. Harry Kopp, line coach, says that he expects Stan will develop into one of New England's leading blockers.

Right now, besides trying to roll up those basketball points for the Husky five, Stan is practicing the shot-put and has shown surprising ability under the tutelage of Coach Tatton. Recently he tossed the iron ball 37 feet, then after some instruction from Tatton he plopped the sphere just under 42 feet. With a little more practice Tatton expects Rogers will better 45 feet.

Shot-putting is a new experience for Stan. Having never competed in it before, he is finding it fascinating. Of course, as he says, basketball is his first duty, but if he can compete in track and the court game, and do a good job, he's going to take a shot at both.

Bowl Elevens Scrimmage For Coming Battles

By the Associated Press

The football party line buzzed from bowl to bowl today with bits of gossip that kept the second semester activities of a dozen football teams in the spotlight.

Chief news of the day was the injury to Leroy Monsky, all-America guard for Alabama's Crimson Tide. Monsky, captain of the 'Bama team, collided with Lou Bostick in signal drill yesterday at San Antonio, Texas. Coach Frank Thomas said the injury would not keep his star lineman out of the Rose Bowl game with California, New Year's Day.

Meanwhile there was plenty of activity on other fronts. Some of the leading developments were:

Rose Bowl—California's Bears went through a vigorous scrimmage session which put Ends Willard Dolman and Henry Sparks on the sidelines with mishaps. Coach Stub Allison said he expected Dolman, a first stringer, back soon.

Sugar Bowl—Louisiana State's third stringers took a beating as the Tigers went on the offense in a long hard scrum, yesterday. Pinky Rohm, Young Bussey and Art Morton punished the subline in the drill.

Coach Buck Shaw of Santa Clara named a tentative lineup for the Sugar Bowl game with L. S. U. before dismissing the squad for a holiday until Sunday night when the Broncos will leave for New Orleans. In the Santa Clara backfield were Pavleko at quarter, Roche and Gilbert at the halves and Fisher at fullback.

Cotton Bowl—Rice, forced indoors by rain at Houston in preparation for the Dallas engagement with Colorado, is due to scrimmage twice today. Then the Owls get a three-day vacation.

Colorado will have Christmas Day afternoon off, but that's all. The eleven held a restricted workout yesterday because of rain. Rex Tomlinson, understudy for Whizzer White, has recovered from a mishap and will be able to play.

Sun Bowl—Texas Tech, which meets West Virginia in this classic at El Paso, was told "forget football, have a good time with the home folks for a few days," by Coach Pete Cawthon, yesterday. Tech will start work again Monday, but Cawthon will not bear down. He fears too much work will make the eleven stale.

Orange Bowl—Michigan State, camped at Gainesville, Fla., preparing for the tilt with Auburn at Miami, got down to hard work yesterday and expects plenty more. A 45-minute offensive scrimmage was the high spot of the workout.

East-West—Coaches Andy Kerr of Colgate and Bernie Bierman of Minnesota named two backfields for the all-east eleven after a stiff session at Berkeley, where the squad is preparing for the game with the all-west team at San Francisco. In the first squad backfield were: quarterback, John Michelosen, Pitt; left half, Cecil Isbell, Purdue; right half, Elmore Hackney, Duke; fullback, Corby Davis, Indiana.

Eagles Sign John Cole

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 (AP)—John (King) Cole, ace backfield performer of the St. Joseph College football team the past season, has been signed to play for the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional League, Bert Bell, Eagles president, announces.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

College sports, especially football, "doomed," says Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of Big Ten and president of N. C. A. A., if athletes are openly recruited and subsidized.

Three Years Ago

Cornell University Athletic Council announced change in policy to permit alumni scholarships for benefit of athletes, providing "character and brains" are requirements.

Five Years Ago

Ralph Greenleaf retained world's pocket billiard championship in tournament.

Miami Bids For Pro Football's Annual Playoff

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23 (AP)—There is a chance, President Joe F. Carr of the National Professional Football League said today, that the loop's 1938 playoff game will be staged at Miami, Fla., instead of on some frozen northern gridiron.

Carr, who "doubles in brass" as promotional director of baseball's minor leagues when not engineering the professional gridders, said he had received an offer "tempting in the extreme" to shift the annual classic between the eastern and western division champions to the southland.

Damon Runyon, sports writer, news columnist and author, made the offer on behalf of "wealthy sports interests in Miami," Carr said.

The league prexy said the verdict as to whether the game would be moved was up to the league's directors, and that the decision would be made at the annual meeting to be held in February, probably in New York or Philadelphia.

"The big question is whether winners would care to take the game away from their home towns, where the fans had supported the teams all fall," Carr said. "The offer is a very flattering one, involving a guarantee with a privilege of a percentage of the gate receipts.

"Those behind the venture at Miami stated that they would like to make it the outstanding sports spectacle of the country. They are very anxious to get the playoff game as an annual sports feature."

Carr said there was an outside possibility that the playoff might be placed on a "two-out-of-three" basis, and that if such a plan materialized Miami might get one of the contests.

Should the Florida city get the playoff, the country's two winter "garden spots" would hold a monopoly on the late-season football classics, California holding the collegiate spotlight with the annual "Rose Bowl" fixture between the collegiate "greats," and Florida getting the top-notch attraction of the up-and-coming professional game.

No Tickets for Fan Who Came From South Africa

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—To the army of disappointed Rose Bowl ticket applicants add:

City Manager C. W. Koiner of Pasadena, who watches after the big bowl 11 months of the year.

City Director Carl Wopschal.

James Anderson, who traveled all the way from South Africa to see the game—but won't.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Cleveland 2, New Haven 1.
Syracuse 2, Providence 2 (overtime tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal Maroons.
(Only game scheduled)

Eisele Cycling Chairman

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Otto W. Eisele, president of the Amateur Bicycle League of America, yesterday was appointed chairman of the A. A. U. National Cycling Committee by President Samuel E. Hoyt. Four vice-chairmen, representing different sections of the country, also were named. They were: Arthur L. Klemm, Chicago; John McIntyre, Plainfield, N. J.; Phil Mole, Los Angeles, and George Britton, Dallas.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

From Four to Three Miles

It will be interesting to see what action the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association take regarding the proposal of the Rowing Coaches of America to reduce the distance of the big varsity race on the Hudson River from four to three miles. This regatta started in 1895, and from then until 1898 the race was over a four-mile course. In 1898 it was over two miles. From 1899 to 1916, inclusive, it was back at four miles. No race was held during the next three years on account of the World War; but with the renewal in 1920, the distance was reduced to three miles, where it stayed until 1925, when it was moved back to four miles, and there it has stayed ever since. This is, therefore, not the first time that the question of reducing a four-mile crew race to three has been considered; but it is the first time we can recall that the coaches have offered the proposition. Last year the University of Pennsylvania representative on the Board of Stewards suggested that the race be shortened to three; but the rest of the members voted to retain the longer distance.

Wide World
Ky Ebright

Difference of Opinion

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion in regard to changing the distance. The chief argument seems to be that, if the distance is reduced, University of Pennsylvania, which was one of the charter members of the association, will return to the event. The Quakers have been greatly handicapped in developing a four-mile crew due to not having any really good course over which to train for that distance. So far as any reduction of the length of the race would go toward giving the eastern crews a better chance of defeating California and Washington of the Pacific coast is concerned, we do not agree with those who believe it would. We agree with Ky Ebright, coach of California, and Al Ulbrickson, coach of Washington, when the former says that changing to three miles "wouldn't make much difference, but the kids like to row the longer distance," and the latter expresses his opinion by the one word "immaterial."

Tradition and Live Water

In considering the distance of this race, it should be remembered that it is rowed on "live" water, which is far different from rowing over "dead" water. This, it is claimed, makes the longer distance the equivalent of about 3½ miles of dead water. In addition, there is much tradition connected with the four-mile distance. Harvard and Yale compete over that distance, as do Oxford and Cambridge, and these are the two oldest and most traditional college sports events in the world today. But the fact that the I. R. A. event has been held over three miles in past years shows that the stewards will sacrifice tradition when they believe such a course is for the best. If shortening the distance will bring Pennsylvania back into the regatta, all well and good; but if it will not accomplish this end, we fail to see where anything is to be gained by such a change. It is certainly going to take more than the cutting of a mile off the course to bring victory to any eastern crew over such eights as California and Washington have produced during the past six years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Longwood Should Get Interzone Final

Tennis fans of Greater Boston are hoping that the Longwood Cricket Club will be privileged to stage the Davis Cup interzone final this summer. So far as we can recall, the Longwood club has staged only two Davis Cup matches, the first time in 1900, when the competition was inaugurated, and the second time in 1903. The Longwood authorities have already notified the U. S. L. T. A. that they would like to hold the event, and Irving C. Wright, president of the club, is to present the cause of the LCC in person to the association at its coming annual meeting at Miami. The naming of the place for the match rests with the two contending teams, and it is to be hoped that they will pick Longwood. There is no club in the country better equipped to hold such an event, and the players of the two teams are sure to receive a splendid welcome at the hands of Greater Boston tennis enthusiasts.

Where to Dine

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MARY KIRBY'S
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LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
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Lunch, 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
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Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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OPEN ALL NIGHT
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17 EAST 41ST STREET
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REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

FRANCES BELL INN
10 EAST 48TH STREET
Luncheon: 11:30 to 2:30, 50c, 75c and a la carte. Tea, 3 to 5. Dinner, 5 to 8:30, 75c, $1, $1.25. Special Sunday Luncheons and Dinners served from 12 to 8:30 P. M.
Special Christmas Dinner $1.00
Served 12 to 8:30 P. M.

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165 Mass. Avenue, Boston
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Have Your Christmas Dinner with us
Bring the Whole Family
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNERS
Served from noon to 10 p. m.
$1.25 Per Person
Special Children's Dinner 75c

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Sundays: Dinner, 1-3
Food and atmosphere which will please you.
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—Seats On Sale Today—
Limited Engagement of
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
NEXT MON. EVE., 8:30
First Presentation for Entire Week
"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
A Comedy by Lennox Robinson
Subsequent Repertory duly announced.
POP. PRICES 55c TO $2.20
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Shirley Temple—"HEIDI"
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9TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
"Many Mansions"
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
LAc. 4-4377. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

The Home Forum

Mr. Maploony Saves the Day

THE day had begun badly and gone on from there. In the first place, the sun was shining while the paper had predicted snow; and, when I have been promised something, I want it. Then there was nothing in the news, nothing in my mailbox, and, as I discovered when I sat down to the typewriter, nothing in my head. Not a plot, not a shred of a situation that, a few weeks later, would enable some ecstatic editor to lock his desk for the day and go home to play with his children as editors do in their memoirs. Instead, three insistent lines of verse, my own, kept clamoring for the fourth which would make them a stanza.

"Well, a poem is better than nothing," I said crossly and addressed myself to this task, knowing all the while that no poem was ever arrived at in that manner. For, whatever they may decide about poets, it is certain that poems are born and not made. A poem is a rainbow cast by a light one cannot look at upon a retreating cloud; and I, at least, cannot make rainbows by rolling up my mental sleeves. I was convinced of the futility of effort. Yet so exquisite was the perversity of that morning that I chose to ignore experience and butt my head against art and nature.

* * *

ONE OF MY youthful memories is of being sent upstairs to get something out of the closet for mother. I can remember groping in the blackness, wondering if she had said it was on the third hook from the rear and on which side, and not being sure I had the right closet, for the wrap or scarf or whatever incomprehensible garment I had been told to get was never there. Or, if it was there, it was always the wrong color. Such errands can make men bachelors for life.

Anyway, I was groping in just such a way for a rhyme, with the same heart-sunk previsions that it wouldn't do, when a new and apparently unrelated idea kindled a light. I had an inspiration. I was charged with the veritable thing. As I poised for the exact rhythm that would bear the glowing word, a convulsion of sound burst out in the street below. The street-piano man! My ears were assailed by *The Sidewalks of New York*. My scarce-fledged inspiration flew out of the window.

* * *

THIS WAS THE last straw and I was the *camel*. Was there no privacy left in this world? Did a man have to build a noiseproof cellar in which to think? The machine changed to *Dixie*. If I could have summoned an earthquake to engulf it, I should have done it. Yet men and women were tossing coins from windows to prolong the outrage. And just then Mr. Maploony had to appear!

"Hello," he said, "are you busy?"

"Does it look it?"

"What's the matter?" he asked blandly.

"Do you hear anything?" I asked with maximum sarcasm.

"Oh, the street-piano," he said brightly. "I rather like it."

"Then listen to it for the last time," I said savagely, "for there's noise enough in Washington without trundling around a box to create more. I'm going to have that nuisance abolished."

"How?"

"By having that man's permit revoked."

"The police did revoke it and were asked to reconsider, I believe," said Mr. Maploony.

"By whom?" I demanded angrily.

"Mrs. Roosevelt."

"Mrs. Roosevelt!" and my hands sought my hair. "Am I to be driven into exile . . . Am I to be *permeated* . . ."

* * *

A SUDDEN HUSH fell mercifully. Mr. Maploony looked out of the window and his hand felt for his pocket. "Stop that!" I said. "If you throw one penny, you'll follow."

"He seems to have gone, anyway," Mr. Maploony said. "A very nice old man. Very picturesque."

"Then the place for him is Naples," I said.

"Sometimes," Mr. Maploony said, "you surprise me. You talk about eternal values and the poetry in common things and then, when a poem stops for a few minutes under your windows, it irritates you. It makes you unjust, even, which as we once decided is . . . but I mustn't take your time now. I looked in to ask if you would go call on an old friend of mine with me this evening."

* * *

ALREADY ASHAMED OF my outburst, I consented, and shortly after eight I followed Mr. Maploony into a pleasant home on Q Street. I had been told nothing about the friend except that he had been working in the city for forty-nine years and that I would like him. I suspected nothing when a fine-looking Italian woman opened the door. I did not even guess when Mr. Maploony said: "Is Pietro Battaglioli in?" Only when the smiling weathered face of the street-piano man wakened me to what was up, did I hear Mr. Maploony's trap click. I was tricked and had to like it. Mr. Maploony was saying: "I told my friend here, Pietro, about the long while you have been giving music to Washington, and I wanted you two to have a talk. But, I warn you, he writes for the papers."

The fact did not seem to intimidate Mr. Battaglioli. He was used to the papers. He was famous. He brought out a scrapbook of things written about him. In a moment, I was interested.

* * *

WELL, I NEED not review that evening to show how much of a favor Mr. Maploony had done in bringing me there. He had started a counterpoint that ran in and out of my thought during the visit. On the surface the melody was simple: an old man, bright of eye and with the bloom of health beneath his skin, sat telling me bits of the past. I could see him as the handsome young Pietro, coming to Washington in 1888. He made me see the great quiet tree-arched streets. There was no hurry in those days. Wherever he stopped, there were children to gather and dance. His music need not compete with orchestras in the air. He was somebody.

I could see that. After I had sat in the bosom of that kindly Italian family for a while, listening to Pietro's reminiscent answers to Angelo's promptings, for Pietro is himself a quiet man, I could see what a genial philosophic individual he was, and generous, too, a stanch supporter of the Red Cross and with no word of irritation for the restrictions that now beset him on all sides.

* * *

IT WAS THEN that the counterpoint which Mr. Maploony had started grew louder. I listened and, as I listened, I wondered that I could have ever contemplated, even temporarily, the snatching of his livelihood away. What species of wound-up automaton had I become, when I could not stand a ten-minute interruption in my long free day? Instead of wishing for an earthquake, instead of tearing my hair over Mrs. Roosevelt's kind insight, I should have been appreciating her omnisipicacity. I knew now that I should not even want it to snow on a week-day, for storm of any kind meant that Pietro could not work. Coins showered on him only from a clear sky.

And I gathered, although Pietro did not mention it, that they did not precisely shower as in the past. The street-piano weighed 515 pounds. Pietro hauled it ten, eleven, twelve miles a day. His permit specified many streets on which he must not play. Irate persons (none of them poets, I hope) were continually closing other streets to him. Temperamental policemen warned him away from still others. Some clients demanded new tunes; and, when these had been installed at considerable expense, others wanted the old ones back. Children, his really appreciative patrons, were scarcer now. They were always some place else, going to school, playing ball, the little girls as busy as the boys. People never loitered now. The streets were used simply for going somewhere. No, coins did not precisely shower, but Pietro's contentment seemed undiminished. The little wrinkles around his eyes creased into genial smiles the evening through. Something had kept him mellow. It was hard to believe that he would celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his career next year. The dozen competitors that had once covered the capital with a net of melody had all called it a day. Pietro was the last musician of the streets. He was king and the end of his dynasty.

* * *

"JUST THINK," I said to Mr. Maploony on leaving, "after him, a republic of radios!"

"You sound regretful," Mr. Maploony remarked. "Somewhat different from this morning."

"Need you rub it in?" I asked. "Isn't it satisfaction enough for one day to have tapped and proven an eternal truth?"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Though Sharp the Frost

THOUGH ice be on the briar,
The cattle take their ease;
Man is at his fire,

A wisp of white smoke threads
The fading shadowed light.
The cattle toss their heads.

Warm smells of summer tease
The sheltered gloom fast darkling.
The cattle take their ease;

And man is snug and tight
Though sharp the frost is sparkling,
Though all the hills be white.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Jehan Foucquet*

FRANCE of the fifteenth century is better known for political and social events than for artists. While most of us can name offhand a dozen or more Italian masters of this century, there is scarcely a single French painter of the time who is commonly known And yet Jehan Foucquet (c. 1420 to c. 1480) may well be ranked with the great masters. History does odd things with careers and often great performers have passed into oblivion for some lack of permanent record or preservation of their work.

Jehan Foucquet was born in Tours, but he was not a local master, for he achieved royal and papal patronage as well, during his life. He has been described as "the most magnificent French painter of the Middle Ages." He was very well known in his own day, both as painter of portraits and as illuminator of sacred books.

The art of illumination, or the decoration of manuscripts, was one which developed richly in the Middle Ages and much pictorial talent was lavished upon the superb pages which were hand-inscribed, ornately decorated and touchingly illustrated. Part of the most famous illumination by Jehan Foucquet, "Hours of Etienne Chevalier," is now at Chantilly, France.

Something of the delicacy and naiveté of the illuminated style went into the larger pictures by these painters, and there is a difference between their handling and that of the Italian portraitists. They are closer kin to the Flemish painters of the time, and, in fact, the French and Flemish were often confused in the identification of their painting styles.

This portrait in the Liechtenstein Gallery in Vienna resembles another portrait, an enamel medallion which is in the Louvre. The latter is believed to be a self-portrait. This picture discloses the delicate and sensitive technique of Jehan Foucquet, who could educe from the pale features and subtle contours and tonal contrasts of his subjects an imposing characterization. Like the Flemish, Foucquet leaned more towards the lineal in his imagery, depending upon outlines and contour rather than formal and sculptural design. That is the way in which he differed from the Italians. The clasp of the young man's coat and the flourished script across the background provide less ornament than one expects in the northern European style of this period. Jehan Foucquet may have been a great master of the Middle Ages, but somehow he seems to possess something in common with a later French master of decorative portraiture, Edgar Degas.

D. A.

Belated Reckoning

THIS is the earth's belated reckoning.
The leaf that sang of sun
Is motionless within a net of frost,
And winter's token lies
Upon the hearthstone of the world:
Berries bright as old July,
And red as the incarnate drops
That flow from summer's open heart—
Snow as white, as dreamless
As a great bird's wing
Asking a silent question of the wind.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Man Before His Time

IT was Rossetti who, on seeing some efforts of mine in oil-colour at my father's house, advised him to let me take up painting, and eventually, at the age of sixteen, I was sent to Heatherley's in Newman Street, to draw from the Antique, to the end that I might compete for a studentship at the Royal Academy. In the course of about a year my drawings were accepted, and I became a student at the R. A. and had the advantage of the best training in art that England could afford.

At Heatherley's I made several lasting friendships—Mrs. Jopling Rowe (then Mrs. Romer), Percy Macquoid, Nettleship, the animal painter, Yeats, the father of the poet, and another, my special friend, a strange and most original character, who was very anxious to become an Academy student. He sent in his drawings several times, but they were never passed. He maintained there was only one great musical composer, and he was Handel, and only one great poet, and he was Shakespeare, and jokingly declared he played and read these only. He was a shy man and hated social gatherings. He always wore rough homespun and thick boots, and his hair and beard were cut quite close, the face was short and the complexion ruddy. The eyes could snap and sparkle and they could beam with sympathy. His voice was sweet and low, his laugh quite infectious, and those few who knew him loved the man. Any of them who may read my very bald picture of him will nevertheless jump at my dear friend's name. It was Samuel Butler.

We used to sojourn for a midday meal at an ordinary over a public house called The Horse Shoe, at the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road; the meal cost tenpence or one-and-twopence at the most. One day he handed me a small volume, saying: "Here is a book I have written, my first, just out; I should like your father to read it." I was much surprised, having no idea he had any literary ambitions, as he was so keen on painting. The book was "Erewhon," and my father and mother were carried away by it, and asked many questions about my friend, whom they had not met. To my delight I was able to say to him a day or two after: "Sam, my people say you are a great writer!" We had quite a banquet at the ordinary that day! . . .

These happy daily hobnobs with this philosopher, artist, and literary giant happened over fifty years ago, and very slowly, year by year since, has his name crept up into the minds of men. He was before his time, and only within the last few years has he come by his own, thanks mainly to Festing Jones, Bernard Shaw, and a few other literary men who were long ago alive to his greatness and lovingly nursed the flame of his genius.—From "A Player Under Three Reigns," by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Most Precious Gift

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOO MANY Christmas brings the thought of giving. What may we give that will bring the most joy? Peter and John certainly gave the man who asked of them an alms by the gate Beautiful a wonderful gift. No other gift could have brought this man as much joy. He who had been born a cripple, and who depended upon others to bring him to the gate of the temple so that he could beg for alms, was made whole.

It is not a question of money, then, when we ask ourselves what we can give that will bring the most joy. Peter said to the man by the gate Beautiful (Acts 3: 6), "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee." And what a gift it was! One who had grown to manhood without ever walking was changed in a moment, so that he "entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God."

How could the disciples bestow such a gift? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains this when she tells how Christ Jesus healed the sick. She writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

All can learn through the study of Christian Science of the perfect man, the man of God's creating. As we think from the basis of man as spiritual and perfect, we acquire the ability to give the same precious gift that Peter and John gave to the man by the gate Beautiful.

Pointing to the wonderful results achieved by keeping before us the fact that man is "God's own likeness," Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 62), "Holding the *right* idea of man in my mind, I can improve my own, and other people's individuality, health, and morals."

Those who have just been healed through Christian Science sometimes ask how they can express their gratitude for Christian Science. On page 210 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This shows us how to express gratitude for Christian Science. By reflecting the perfect thoughts of God, divine Mind, we bless all upon whom our thoughts rest.

At first constantly to think only true thoughts might appear to be a difficult task. But if one is eager to express his gratitude for the blessings of Christian Science and earnestly strives to keep his thought filled with Truth and Love, it will be accomplished in ever-increasing measure.

The world today does not seem to have approached very near to the spirit of the angelic message (Luke 2: 14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." But proportionately as we entertain only thoughts of Truth and Love are we helping to bring peace on earth. Each time we realize the truth of God's ever-presence, and the fact that all are in reality governed by God, perfect Mind, we are destroying the false qualities of mortal thought which cause dissension and war.

In a like manner, by keeping our thought filled with good we can help to destroy all phases of discord. When we see manifestations of sickness or deformity we may correct our own thinking by realizing that God is the only Life, and that all that is real exists in and of divine Life, and is therefore healthy, whole, and free. When we hear about unemployment, lack, trouble between employers and employees, we can realize that in God's perfect plan all of God's children are joyously active in reflecting divine Mind, and are ever receiving good from this glorious source of real activity—divine Principle.

When we see evidences of indulgence in false appetites, we can turn away from this falsity and know that man is in reality pure and holy, satisfied and complete, for man is God's own image. When we hear about crime we can realize that infinite good is the ever-present Principle, and that the only manifestation of Principle is good. When we hear of hate, rivalry, jealousy, we can know that divine Love is infinite, and that the real man ever manifests the nature of divine Love.

Since God, Spirit, is infinite, the real universe, including man, is spiritual. As we realize that, in reality, there is only the orderly universe of Spirit, we are doing our part toward bringing His kingdom on earth.

Oh, how boundless is our opportunity! Let us, therefore, give unstintingly of our understanding of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Den värdefullaste gåvan

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FÖR mången är tanken på julen förknippad med tanken på att giva. Vad kunna vi giva, som skänker den största glädjen? Petrus och Johannes gåvo förvisso en underbar gåva åt mannen, som vid Sköna porten bad dem om en allmosa. Ingen annan gåva kunde ha blivit till större glädje för denne man. Han som alltifrån födelsen varit krympling och som hade varit beroende av andras hjälp för att komma till tempelporten, så att han där kunde bedja om allmosor, han blev helad.

Det är således icke en fråga om pengar, när vi fråga oss själva vad vi kunna giva, som blir mest välkommet. Petrus sade till mannen vid den Sköna porten (Apg. 3:6): "Silver och guld har jag icke; men vad jag har, det giver jag dig." Och vilken gåva var det icke! Denne man, som vuxit upp till mannaålder utan att någonsin ha kunnat gå, blev på ett ögonblick så förändrad, att han "följde dem in i helgedomen, alltjämt gående och springande, under det att han lovade Gud".

Hur kunde lärjungarna giva en sådan gåva? Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, förklarar detta, när hon talar om hur Kristus Jesus helade de sjuka. Hon skriver å sid. 476, 477 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den syndande, dödliga människan framstår för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna rätta syn på människan helade de sjuka."

Alla kunna genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskap lära känna den fullkomliga människan, den av Gud skapade människan. I den mån vi i vårt tänkande utgå från att människan är andlig och fullkomlig, få vi förmågan att giva samma värdefulla gåva, som Petrus och Johannes gåvo till mannen vid den Sköna porten.

Pekande på de underbara resultat, som uppnåtts genom fasthållandet av det faktum, att människan är skapad till "Guds egen likhet" säger Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 62): "Genom att i mitt sinne fasthålla den *rätta* idén om människan kan jag förbättra min egen och andra människors individualitet, hälsa och moral."

De som just blivit helade genom Kristen Vetenskap fråga stundom, hur de skola kunna uttrycka sin tacksamhet för Kristen Vetenskap. På sid. 210 i sin bok, *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Goda tankar äro ett ogenomträngligt pansar; iförda dettaären I fullständigt skyddade för villfarelsens anfall, av vad slag de vara må. Och icke endast I själva ären trygga, utan alla som edra tankar vila på hava gagn därav". Detta visar oss hur vi skola uttrycka tacksamhet för Kristen Vetenskap. Genom att återspegla Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets, fullkomliga tankar, välsigna vi alla som våra tankar vila på.

Att ständigt tänka endast sanna tankar kan till en början tyckas vara en svår uppgift. Men äro vi angelägna att uttrycka vår tacksamhet för Kristen Vetenskaps välsignelser, och eftersträva vi allvarligt att hålla vår tanke fylld med Sanning och Kärlek, komma vi allt mer och mer att lyckas därmed.

Världen av idag tyckes icke ha kommit mycket nära andemeningen i änglabudskapet (Luk. 2:14): "Ära vare Gud i höjden och frid på jorden bland människor, till vilka han har behag." Men i den mån vi hysa endast Sanningens och Kärlekens tankar, bidraga vi till att bringa frid på jorden. Varje gång vi förverkliga för oss sanningen om Guds allnärvaro och det faktum, att alla i verkligheten äro styrda av Gud, det fullkomliga Sinnet, tillintetgöra vi den dödliga tankens felaktiga egenskaper, som förorsaka tvedräkt och krig.

Genom att hålla vår tanke fylld med det goda kunna vi på samma sätt bidraga till att omintetgöra alla faser av disharmoni. När vi se yttringar av sjukdom eller missbildningar, kunna vi rätta vårt eget tänkande genom att göra klart för oss, att Gud är det enda Livet och att allt som är verkligt existerar i och av gudomligt Liv och därför är fyllt av hälsa, fullkomlighet och frihet. När vi höra talas om arbetslöshet, brist, slitningar mellan arbetsgivare och anställda, kunna vi veta, att i Guds fullkomliga plan alla Guds barn hava sin glädjefyllda verksamhet i att återspegla det gudomliga Sinnet och att de ständigt få mottaga det goda från denna härliga källa till verklig aktivitet—den gudomliga Principen.

När vi se tecken till efterlåtenhet för dåliga begär, kunna vi vända oss bort från denna villfarelse och veta, att människan i verkligheten är ren och helig, tillfredsställd och fullkomlig, ty människan är Guds egen avbild. När vi höra talas om brott, kunna vi klargöra för oss, att det oändliga goda är den ständigt närvarande Principen och att den enda manifestationen av Principen är det goda. När vi höra talas om hat, rivalitet och avund, kunna vi veta, att gudomlig Kärlek är oändlig och att den verkliga människan ständigt manifesterar den gudomliga Kärlekens natur.

Eftersom Gud, Ande, är oändlig, är det verkliga universum, innefattande människan, andligt. I den mån vi göra klart för oss, att det i verkligheten endast finnes Andens välordnade universum, bidraga vi till att upprätta Hans rike på jorden.

O, hur obegränsade äro icke våra möjligheter! Låt oss därför frikostigt giva ut av vår förståelse av det goda.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

As We Left Stege

WE LEFT Stege, the principal town on the island of Møen, at three o'clock. Happily the car was an open one, for the day was hot and there were six of us—Herr Mortensen and the Skipper sitting in front, Fru Mortensen and the Mate behind, squeezed between Rolle, the Alsatian, and Eddy, the Welsh Terrier. For an hour we cruised along in leisurely fashion, following the narrow flinty road which straggles across the island between undulating fields of ripening corn and sweet-scented clover. Down in the valleys, there was little to see except the white road rippling ahead and an occasional farm tucked amongst sheltering trees. But, when the road climbed the hills, the whole island seemed to lie spread out like a patchwork quilt—bright strips and squares of shaded green, the gold of corn and white of clover, while here and there a dash of red showed the pantiled roof of a farm or cottage.

The dusty road still stretched ahead of us and the patchwork fields rolled away to misty distances. Presently we entered a wood. A cool little breeze stirred the leaves of the trees and brought with it the smell of damp earth and pine. Golden sunlight and deep shadows dappled the grass between the gnarled roots. The road turned and twisted, shot up to the heights and descended swiftly to the valleys. At a clearing we left the car and, climbing a slope, found ourselves on the edge of the cliffs, wooded at this point and grass-grown to within fifty yards of the sea. Turning to the right, we followed a worn path and raced down-hill, pulling ourselves up the opposite precipitous incline by holding on to the branches of overhanging beeches. At last we reached a small chalky platform—and a gap in the trees revealed the picture we had come to see. Above us the clear turquoise of the sky, below the sea shaded from deep blue at the horizon to milky green at the shore and, seen through brilliant green foliage, that radiant white loveliness, "Sommerspir"—a pinnacle of chalk, polished and whitened by centuries of wind and rain, yet the most beautiful thing we saw during a summer of beauty in Denmark.

B. J. K.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1937

New Hampshire Seeking a Boom In Timber Land

Tax Relief Held the Chief Need in Encouraging Acquisition

New Markets, Too

Associations Are Formed to Promote Them—Big Drop Since 1912

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23—Various agencies in New Hampshire are seeking to make the ownership and development of timber land attractive.

A number of factors have led to the decline of the timber industry in New Hampshire and the present move is intended to turn the tide the other way.

In 1912, according to a United States Census Bulletin, 474 sawmills in New Hampshire cut 444,000,000 board feet, exclusive of railroad ties. In 1934 the State Forester placed the cut at 106,000,000 feet, with 330 mills operating at least some part of the year.

In spite of the sizable decrease in the timber cut it is found that the number of wood-working plants —that is, manufacturing units—decreased only from 275 to 262 between 1911 and 1934. A report of the State Forestry Commission makes these figures take on increased importance when it is explained that during this 23-year period there has been an extensive shift in the wood-working field. Certain types of wood-working plants, such as those dealing with the old-fashioned vehicle industry, have passed out of the picture, with the newer units being much smaller in size but of "considerable latent value."

Size of Plants

The report of the State Labor Department for 1934 shows that only 161 woodworking plants in the State employ three or more people. Fifty-four of these employed between three and nine, 39 between 10 and 24, 37 between 25 and 49, 22 between 50 and 99, seven between 100 and 199, one between 200 and 299, and one between 300 and 400.

The ultimate products from New Hampshire's forests range all the way from round cheese boxes to furniture, and to such materials, chemically produced from wood, as paper and rayon base. But the trend during the 1911 to 1934 period was not toward diversification but in the opposite direction, for the types of products decreased about 20 per cent in that period.

It is generally conceded among private and state agencies that the supply of forest products is the big problem. It is felt that if additional timber were available, existing plants not only would be able to maintain but expand their production, and additional plants dependent upon wood would be established in the State.

Cuttings have not been based on production, with the result that the forest resources of the State have shrunk. Authorities agree that a large part of the area of New Hampshire is suited for no other agricultural purpose than the growth of timber. But large areas have been cut off clean, with no future crop coming along, and in many instances no attempt has been made to employ improved forest management methods except in publicly owned lands.

Marketing Agency

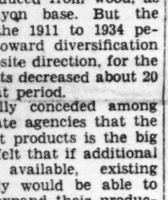
Realizing that the farmer-timber owner must have a good market if the growth of timber is to be encouraged, a co-operative marketing agency, Forest Products Association of Groveton, is operating in the Coos County section. The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has launched a drive to create interest in establishing such associations in the other counties of the State. Not only does the Forest Products Association market pulp wood, timber, and Christmas trees, among other things, for its members, but it seeks the adoption of modern forest management policies in order to increase production and quality.

Before the farmers and other timber-land owners of the State can be encouraged to devote more attention to this field it is agreed that tax relief is the paramount need. The constant increase in taxes and in the value of timber lands discourages timber growth and encourages cutting off without any re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Friday cloudy and moderately cold, possibly with snow flurries or light rain toward night; moderate to fresh northwest and west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow on the south coast.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight, Friday fair.

Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder tonight. Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing and becoming variable over the south portion. Partly overcast tonight and Friday followed by rain over the extreme south portions Friday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	Minneapolis	8	4
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	16	16	New York	44	42
Denver	20	18	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	-4	-6	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	28	28	St. Louis	26	28
Los Angeles	54	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	72	62	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 23.
B—Minimum, Dec. 22

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:41 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 4:16 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Fixed Race-Track Fee Of $1000 a Day Sought

In Boston Today

Race Board Head Removal Is Urged

In the wake of charges by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley that the Commonwealth lost $54,000 in revenue by the State Racing Commission lopping $600 off the $1000 daily track fee for horse racing—and the Commission retorting that by this cut the State profited by $146,219—State Senator Thomas M. Burke today filed a bill removing the commission's power to fix track fees.

Senator Burke's bill also requires that the track fee, for both horse and dog racing, be set at $1000 each race day.

"A rather specious explanation," was Auditor Buckley's comment on the Racing Commission's reporting profit where the state auditor reported a loss.

"I regret the State Racing Commission has seen fit to give a rather specious explanation as to facts established in regard to the reduction of the racing fees. Certainly Mr. Connor's statement as to the fear of operating on the part of the Eastern Racing Association (Suffolk Downs) was the first notice of possible closing of the track."

Mr. Buckley declared the Agawam track benefited to the extent of $21,600 by the reduction in fees and Suffolk Downs by $32,400, a total of $54,000 which did not accrue to the State. The Eastern Association, Mr. Buckley said, was the only track to file a written request for the reduction.

At the same time, Senator Burke called for the removal of Charles F. Connors, chairman of the commission. He declared Mr. Connors allowed the Canton dog track to operate without using the "totalizer" required by law and that tracks were permitted to retain a larger amount of "breakage" than the law allowed.

The dispute has now extended to the Governor's office. At the meeting of the Executive Council today an investigation was begun into the action of the commission when Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly brought the subject up and was designated head of a committee to inquire into the situation.

Other members of the committee era Councilors Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville, former state steward, and Bayard Tuckerman of Hamilton, one of the original sponsors of the state racing law.

In its answer to the Buckley charges, the Commission asserted that unless it had voted the reduction, the Agawam Track would have been forced to close. Instead, the track operated on the $400-a-day fee and as a result, the Commission said, the State collected $200,219 and the town of Agawam, $40,000 in revenue.

O'Boyle's Driving License Canceled

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today permanently barred Bennett Cobleigh O'Boyle of New York, a student at Babson Institute, from driving a car on Massachusetts highways.

Yesterday O'Boyle was fined $50 in the Norfolk Superior Court after being convicted on a charge of driving so as to endanger the lives and safety of the public. The court dismissed charges of manslaughter, drunken driving and drunkenness.

The charges arose as a result of an auto accident last October in which a companion of O'Boyle was fatally injured.

Council Confirms Appointment List

The Executive Council today confirmed the following appointments by Gov. Charles F. Hurley:

Eugene M. McSweeney, chairman (unpaid) of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission, former Fire and Police Commissioner, to be State Commissioner of Public Safety at $6000 a year, succeeding Lt. Col. Paul G. Kirk.

Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, to be Associate Justice of Boston Municipal Court at $9000 a year, and succeeding Judge Francis J. Good.

Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the Boston Welfare Department, as chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, at $7000, succeeding Charles P. Howard, who held that position 12 years.

Thomas F. Cassidy, reappointed a member of the State Racing Commission at $4000.

Dennis J. Haverty, reappointed deputy commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

The McSweeney and Barron confirmations were unanimous. Councilor Bayard Tuckerman and Councilor Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville voted against the Moynihan appointment and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Councilor Tuckerman paired against the Cassidy appointment. The vote was 7-2 in each case.

New Courthouse Again Fire Scene

The second fire in as many days broke out at 9:30 this morning in the $2,500,000 county courthouse, now under construction in Pemberton Square, but bricklayers, riveters and other workmen on the great project showed no concern.

If it's going to be a daily occurrence, the men said, they might as well keep on with their work and leave the fires to the firemen to extinguish. So they scarely turned their heads to investigate.

Firemen driving their apparatus through shopping crowds found tarpaulins aflame on a staging used by bricklayers on the sixth and seventh floors. While regular employees on other parts of the structure continued their work, firemen carried hoses up the stairs and poured water on the blaze. It was quickly extinguished. Building supervisors said the damage was slight.

The fire yesterday was more serious. Started, according to police, when a hot rivet was dropped into a tarpaulin on the tenth floor, bits of flaming material fell to lower stories and ignited other parts of the covering used to protect workmen against the cold winds.

A water-tower finally was brought into play, putting out the flames. Even then, when thousands of office-workers and shoppers stopped in the streets to watch, steel workers continued their rat-a-tat-tat on girders in upper stories. They left the fire to the firemen.

Air-Conditioned Grapefruit Here

The comforts of air-conditioned travel have been extended to southern grapefruit by the Mooremack Gulf Lines, whose steamer Southlure arrived in Boston today with 100 tons of the fresh fruit in perfect condition after a voyage from Port Isabel, Texas.

With its ships now equipped with this new type of air-conditioned refrigeration, the company expects to build up a sizable trade in fresh southern fruit and vegetables shipped to New England.

Connecticut Road Program Facing Sweeping Changes

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23—Significant changes in the conduct of Connecticut's $20,000,000-a-year highway building program appeared imminent this week as an exhaustive investigation of highway construction and accounting practices, made for Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, neared completion.

New budgetary controls for the huge sums expended on highways and tighter restrictions on the type and quality of roads built may result.

Progressing quietly for four months, the Highway Department analysis has been made by accountants and engineers under Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, who was given at least temporary authority over a major share of the highway work through an interpretation of the Public Works Act written by former Attorney General Edward J. Daly.

How far Mr. Hurley will be able to carry his plans for altering highway procedures will depend on whether the Connecticut Supreme Court agrees with Mr. Daly's interpretation of the law. A case testing the authority of the public works commissioner over roads will be before the court in January.

Meanwhile, innovations in engineering methods, under Mr. Hurley, have already been noted. He declared that waterbound macadam roads were relics of "horse and buggy" days and would no longer be built if he had anything to say about it. Tightening up on enforcement of specifications, Mr. Hurley suprised road contractors by insisting that a piece of newly laid asphalt in New Haven be torn up and replaced because of inferior quality. The contractor, after allowing a penalty of $15 a day to run against him for a month, started this week to repave the street.

Flood Warning

While arguments over the Connecticut River flood control compact continued apace and Hartford heard from Washington that something might be done soon toward construction of higher dikes along its water-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Shoers of Men the World Around

By a Staff Photographer — Working Nights in a Busy New England Factory

Christmas Gifts Of Police Delight Boston Children

A Christmas party with all the trimmings—tree, presents, candy and entertainment—was provided for approximately 300 needy Back Bay children this afternoon, as police officers of Station 16 dropped usual roles and played Santa Claus for the day.

The party was held in the large third-floor listing room at the station house. In one corner stood a 12-foot tree, decorated with tinsel and colored lights. Around the tree, and on tables extending down each side of the room were the presents —dolls, toys, games, candy and any article of clothing that any child had asked for.

Gifts were made up into bundles and wrapped last night by the officers and their wives, under direction of Capt. Thomas F. Harvey. Each package contained shoes, stockings and rubbers or overshoes. These were given to needy children whose plight had been investigated. All children received woolen mittens, hats, a box of candy, fruit and two toys.

The children sat wide-eyed as Santa Claus (played by Patrolman Gus Crehan) came down the back stairs and took up his position beside the tree. Some, who had not been able to go to school because they had no shoes, shuffled their feet and looked hopefully at the boxes. Others, whose hands have been warm only when in pockets, gazed longingly at the mittens displayed on a side table.

Distribution of presents was the highlight of the afternoon. For some there were special gifts, such as a knitted suit for a baby and a snow-suit for a tow-headed youngster.

Besides the gifts, the boys and girls enjoyed a two-hour entertainment, including music by six accordionists, antics by a couple of clowns, and best of all—a Punch and Judy show.

Not all the presents and entertainment were bestowed on the children at the station house, however. Contributions by Back Bay business men and generous donations from the officers themselves made possible the distribution of Christmas baskets of food and clothing to some 30 needy families throughout the district. One such basket went to a family of seven children, whose father is a disabled war veteran and whose mother is indisposed.

Tomorrow morning, the division's horses will have their Christmas party. A tree has already been set up and decorated in the exercising yard in the rear of the station house, and at roll call at 8 a. m., the horses will receive presents of apples, carrots and sugar. They will enjoy a real Christmas dinner tomorrow evening when a special feed will be given them.

Coast Guard Boat Clears Penobscot

For the third time this season a channel had to be broken up the frozen Penobscot River to Bangor last night so that shipping might not be impeded.

The Coast Guard patrol boat Travis opened the way and is standing by ready to perform the same service tonight if necessary.

The ice-breaker Kickapoo, recently re-commissioned at Baltimore, Md., is expected to arrive on the scene shortly.

Gov. Aiken Backs TVA Heads' Stand On Public Rights

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 23 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, outspoken critic of Administration power policies in connection with Flood control projects, today defended Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority in his differences with other TVA directors.

In a telegram to Dr. Morgan, who today said he would welcome a congressional investigation of the TVA, Governor Aiken congratulated him for his "defense of public rights and honest government' 'and urged him to stand his ground.

Dr. Morgan, the Governor declared, is the "straightest shooting man in public life I have ever known. If we had more men like him in the present Administration, there would be less reason for some of us to criticize New Deal policies."

Governor Aiken's telegram read: "Congratulations on your defense of public rights and honest government. Many New England folks are watching the TVA experiment and particularly the manner in which the objective of benefits to individuals is attained and how these 'benefits' are distributed. By all means stand your ground."

Officials Defend Manchester Title To 'Queen City'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 23—Manchester residents who have heard Lawrence's five-day-old radio station are quite surprised to learn that Manchester has competition for the title of the "Queen City."

Over the radio station Lawrence is referred to as the "Queen City of the Merrimack," while Manchester has long been the self-styled "Queen City" and is located on the Merrimack River.

Some officials here trace the use of this name back over a period of more than 50 years, and it is believed that the fellow mill city of Lawrence never took on the "Queen City" name until its radio station was opened last Sunday.

November Relief Rose $46,900 In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23—The cost of direct relief in New Hampshire increased by $46,900 in November over the figure for the previous month, and the total number of those seeking work through registration with the unemployment service increased to 17,840, according to reports issued by two state agencies yesterday.

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the New Hampshire Employment Service, showed that 1603 new job registrations were filed with the service during the month to bring the total to 17,840.

"This increase has been expected," she commented, "because of the ruling that all unemployed persons must first be registered with a public employment office before being considered for benefit payments under the state's unemployment compensation act. Benefit payments will begin Jan. 1, and persons who meet all the eligibility requirements can make it easier for themselves by registering now."

During November the service found jobs for 1085 of those registered with it. Of this number, 770 were placed in private employment, 518 of them on permanent jobs and 252 for less than a month, and 315 in public works projects.

Records of the State Board of Welfare and Relief show that 1168 cases were added to the direct relief rolls during November and 706 cases were closed, leaving a net roll at the end of the month of 31,384 persons. November's direct relief costs were $237,500, an increase of $46,900 over October's figure.

During November, 41 per cent of the 706 cases closed were attributed to the obtaining of employment in private industry, while of the 1168 new cases, 1076 were attributed to the loss of employment in private industry within the previous four months.

Drop in Retail Food Costs Recorded in New England

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A tabulation of food costs in seven New England cities showed today the average retail costs of all foods decreased slightly in five of them in October, as compared with September.

In Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R. I., food costs increased slightly, Labor Department records showed.

The cities reporting decreases were Boston, Portland, Maine, Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., and Manchester, N. H.

The Labor Department index showed the average food cost in New England was 85 in October compared with 85.6 in September. For 51 cities in the United States the average was 84.9 compared to 85.8 in September.

Fall River food costs rose from 87.5 in September to 88 in October, and in Providence from 84.7 to 84.9.

The decrease in Boston was from 84 to 82.8; in Bridgeport, 90.9 to 90.1; Manchester, 86 to 84.5; New Haven, 89.7 to 89.6; and Portland, 85.4 to 83.9.

Child Labor

Labor officials reported that the number of children leaving school to go to work in the last six months of 1936 decreased 94 per cent in Rhode Island and New York, in comparison with a corresponding period of 1935.

They attributed the decrease to adoption of laws with a basic 16-year minimum age standard in those states.

In areas where the state minimum wage standard was not raised, officials said, the number of children 14 and 15 years old leaving school to work during the second half of 1936 increased 50 per cent over a similar period in 1935.

Back on the Job

Robert Huse of Boston, assistant director of information for the Social Security Board, will return from a leave of absence on Jan. 1. Mr. Huse has been teaching at Harvard's school of business administration.

Vermont and the Navy

Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, and now ambas-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

New England Shoes Close to Production Peak in Rebound

Surprise Announcement by Secretary of Shoe and Leather Association Offsets Unfavorable News of Cheap Foreign Competition

Outlook for Return of Idle Workers To Plants Now Regarded as Bright

Warehouses Which a Short Time Ago Were Overstocked Are Now Clearing—Lower Prices Forecast Through Wage Adjustments—Boston Loses Factories

Despite Czechoslovakian competition and a period of decreasing production from July through November, New England's $200,000,000 shoe industry saw a "Merry Christmas" written into the surprise announcement today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association that this year's business would almost equal if it did not surpass last year's peak production year of 415,000,000 pairs of shoes.

Accompanying this announcement with its welcome news to 10,000 shoe workers, looking for material evidences of the season's good will was the optimistic declaration that the last week or two had seen the production curve start to rise from its downward trend of the late summer and fall. To these idle workers, this sudden return to activity in the factories meant jobs to carry them through the winter with the possibility that normal production would follow in the spring.

Two weeks ago, the best estimate that John F. Stone, secretary of the leather association, would vouchsafe for New England production this year was considerably under 400,000,000 pairs. Today, he believed that production would attain 410,000,000 pairs at least. The possibility that production might surpass last year's record year depended entirely upon a continuation of the sharp spurt in production over the last two weeks.

Far from being localized, the shoe rebound is seen throughout New England as retailers unloaded their burdened counters of goods piled high while low prices were in vogue last spring and early summer.

Warehouses Well Cleared

Thus the reasons for the hopeful outlook of the shoe industry for 1938 were seen to revolve around the retailer and his buying habits. Last spring, when prices were down, retailers foresaw the probability of higher prices as unions won their fights for higher wage scales. Wages jumped 15 per cent last June. But before the higher wages were reflected in higher prices to retailers, local store counters were creaking under the weight of low-priced goods bought for the summer and winter business.

It had not been expected that retail merchants would unload their shelves before January. But heavy Christmas demands for new shoes have altered the figuring. And wage reductions have enabled the manufacturer to put his products on the market at more attractive prices. Thus it is that the shoe industry will enter the New Year with retailers again in the market and warehouses practically empty of manufactured goods.

This picture of lower wages, unloaded retail counters and busy manufacturing plants was reflected today in predictions of lower prices to consumers by the second week in January. Price reductions are expected to almost throw in reverse the price increases that affected practically every type of shoe early last summer.

Sharp Change in Outlook

In the general summary by shoe and leather merchants, the downward trend in wages and prices seems to throw the New Deal into reverse. Or else it may prove a re-deal, it is said, in which wages and prices will move at parallel speeds to encourage stability in an industry that has seen considerable ups and downs in the last four years.

Only three weeks ago, Mr. Stone could see only gray skies overhead for the winter shoe business. At that time, Christmas held no "glad tidings of good things to come." But today's announcement will bring decorated trees and gifts into many a shoe worker's home.

From now until the middle of January at least, shoe retailers expect to continue to build up their inventories, promising steady employment in the factories. Lynn, Lowell, and Boston are the only backward shoe centers, with Boston practically wiped out of the shoe picture during the last six weeks by migrating shoe companies.

Wage Settlements Awaited

While Lynn and Lowell merely await the settlement of labor wage controversies before turning their shoe machinery loose in this new field of activity, Boston is reported by the leather association to have lost four of its few remaining shoe plants during the last month.

High taxes were blamed for driving the Fisher Shoe Company out of Boston into Hudson and forcing liquidation of the Harvard Shoe Company, which cost 700 workers their jobs. Other companies in the migration were the Jay Shoe Company, which moved to Framingham with its 600 workers, and the Dartmouth Shoe Company, which quit Boston for Brockton with 500 workers.

Competing against high operating costs, these companies were unable to comply with unioh demands in Boston for wage scales commensurate with those in other parts of the state.

Unified Program On Safety Sought In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 23—Gov. Robert E. Quinn had before him today a proposal by his own committee for the appointment of a co-ordinator of safety education to unify accident prevention work throughout the State.

The proposal was made by three state officials designated last month by the Governor to study the subject of safety education—James F. Rockett, director of education; Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the division of motor vehicles, and George L. Miner of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety.

The officials asserted the co-ordinator would serve to prevent overlapping of work by the three departments, to eliminate friction between them, and to provide a single, responsible head, to whom city, town and school officials might go for advice and assistance.

Advantages Cited

"We believe that a co-ordinator would be looked upon by the people of the state," the committee said, "as speaking not only for the Department of Education, the motor vehicle division and the committee on street and highway safety, but also for the executive branch of the state government."

The committee also recommended that the Governor name an advisory council consisting of the director of education, superintendent of state police, chief of the motor vehicle division, and chairman of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety. The council then would select the co-ordinator.

The report to the Governor comes at a time when several agencies are engaged in a drive to reduce the accident toll in Rhode Island. Recently Mr. Paquin announced that all motorists found driving more than 45 miles an hour in daylight or 40 miles an hour at night would have their licenses suspended for at least 10 days. For about a month, several cities and towns, including Providence, have been enforcing a 25-mile-an-hour limit within their borders and several courts have increased the fines imposed for violation of the motor laws.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25. Also "45 Fathers," with Jane Withers and Thomas Beck. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Viva Villa," starring Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 8:50 a. m., 12, 3:50, 7:55. Also "Little Women," with Katharine Hepburn and Jean Parker. 10:05 a. m., 2:05, 6, 10.

Uptown—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and Roland Young. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: "It's Love I'm After," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer and Bert Lahr.

South Station—
Winter vacation in Bermuda. Ice Skating with Evelyn Chandler. Virginia Verrill Musical, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—

"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 4:25, 8. Tomorrow: "Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone and Barbara Read.

State and Orpheum—
"52nd Street," featuring Ian Hunter and Zasu Pitts. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones.

Keith Memorial—
"Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 12:10, 3:33. "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. 10:08 a. m., 1:46. Special showings tonight: "Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 6:55 and 10. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. 5 and 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Conspiracy." 1:50 2:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:16

Scollay and Modern—
"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Boston—
"She's Got Everything," starring Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:43, 10:35. Stage: The Three Stooges.

University—
"Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also "The Great Garrick," with Brian Aherne. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Hub—
"The Wrong Road," starring Helen Mack and Richard Cromwell. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55 10:15. Also, "Glamorous Night," with Mary Ellis and Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 11:55, 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Portia on Trial," featuring Heather Angel and Neil Hamilton. "The Duke Comes Back," with Allan Lane and Heather Angel.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Once a Doctor," featuring Jean Muir and Donald Woods. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Last Gentleman," with George Arliss and Edna May Oliver. 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10:15. Tomorrow: "The Gay Desperado," starring Ida Lupino and Nino Martini. Also "Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn and Fred MacMurray.

Metropolitan—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:39, 7:33, 10:23. Stage: Nancy McCord in "Swing, Santa, Swing."

"Judge Priest," starring Will Rogers and Anita Louise. 1:55, 5:35, 9:15. Also "A Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Colman and Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 7.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"In Clean Hay," by Eric P. Kelley. Arranged and directed by Evelyn Cunningham (with permission of the author). Not illustrated. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Serge Koussevitzky. 2:30.

Boston University College of Music—
Concert by the Boston University orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Fiedler. Alumni Hall. 84 Exeter Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Erica Karawina

The gifted young draughtswoman, Erica Karawina, is exhibiting a group of drawings of seasonal interest at the Fine Arts Theater, in the lobby. The drawings, which pertain to the life of Jesus, have been executed in stylized manner, with a concise calligraphic line. Miss Karawina stresses the decorative and dramatic rather than the devotional and she depends upon a modulated line which has been inspired by Chinese drawing.

Shown besides are some designs executed in preparation for stained glass for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In this genre, Miss Karawina shows aptitude and ingenuity. Her predilection for the decorative keeps her imagination within the limits of two-dimensional rhythmical composition.

Flaville Gardner Kyle

Oil paintings by Flaville Gardner Kyle are on exhibition at the Copley Society.

The pictures are for the most part miniature size and they exhibit a delight in performance on the part of the painter. He depicts pastoral scenes, imposing vistas, tastefully arranged still-life. He works with a full brush and seeks the notable color, the qualifying light. Throughout one is impressed by his joy in performance and his ability to elevate little things to importance by bestowing brightness and elegance upon them.

D. A.

Ben Pinchot

Cornelia Otis Skinner

As Jessica Jones (Daughter of Edna, 1935), One of the Eight Characterizations in Her Monodrama, "Edna His Wife," From the Margaret Ayer Barnes Novel, in Which She Will Appear Beginning Jan. 3 at the Colonial Theater

N. H. Seeks Timber Boom

(Continued from Page 9)

gard to the future. One case, of which the State Forestry Department has a record, involves 150 acres of timber land on which the taxes slightly more than 50 years ago were $16.90.

This property remained in one ownership without any extensions or improvements beyond the growth of the timber. For the first 30 years the tax assessment on this property held fairly constant. Then it started to mount, hitting the $51.25 mark about 1910, the $127.30 mark five years later, then up through the two, three, and four hundreds to a peak of $486.45 about four years ago when the property was disposed of. During this period the taxes on this single piece of property totaled $5593.96.

For Tax Change

A plan is now afoot to end the increasing real property tax on timber land and substitute a tax at the time of cutting. It is felt that this would be a decidely encouraging move. This would be an adaptation of the plan now followed by the National Forest Service in regard to its timber holdings in New Hampshire. The cities and towns in which the National Forest is located are paid 25 per cent of the value of wood cut, with the distribution based on the proportion of the National Forest within the various communities. A plan of this type would encourage the ownership and development on forest land under private ownership. But such a move must be based on an amendment to the state Constitution, and the state Grange is out to sponsor such a move at the convention next May.

Squirrel Takes Flag

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Disappearance of a 12-by-15 inch United States flag from Laurel Hill cemetery threatened to go down on the books as an unsolved mystery Today, however, someone chanced to glance up a birch tree—and there "flew" the Stars and Stripes in a hollow limb. A squirrel had stolen the flag to make its nest.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Dominant Thrift Store
EUTAW, SARATOGA AND CLAY STS. BALTIMORE, MD.
wish their many friends
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
We Give and Redeem S. & H. Green Stamps

Merry Christmas
from all of us
to all of you...
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE, MD.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Extend Warmest Wishes
for
A Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year
BALTIMORE

Christmas Greetings
and our
Heartiest Wishes
for a
Happy New Year
FAIRFIELD MARYLAND DAIRY
Sealtest

Toscanini Concert Headlines Radio Fare for Christmas

The Week-End Radio

Radio's Christmas presents to the nation's listeners will be as varied as those under almost any trees. But the "package" that is going to attract the most interest is that big one with the red and blue ribbons marked "Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra." It will be "opened" at 10 p. m., Christmas Night, Dec. 25, over the NBC-Red and Blue networks, through WBZ and WNAC in Boston.

For his premiere-all-radio concert Mr. Toscanini has chosen Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D minor, Op. 3, No. 11, Mozart's Symphony in G minor, the next to last of his 49 symphonies, and Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor.

Kirsten Flagstad, noted Metropolitan Wagnerian singer, will continue the tradition begun by Mme. Schumann-Heink of singing "Silent Night, Holy Night," on Christmas Eve shortly before midnight. The time is 11:57 p. m., Dec. 24, over both WNAC and WBZ.

* * *

Also of holiday dialing interest on Friday are:

Vienna Choir Boys, in Hammerstein Music Hall, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Beacon Hill carol singing, WIXAL (6.04mc), 8 p. m.

English Singers, mixed sextet, in old English carols, "Songshop," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

MacGregor Arctic Expedition at Northern Greenland exchanges Christmas greetings with Holden Expedition deep in British Guiana jungle, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

"Four American Christmas Eves," dramatization written by Alonzo Cole, Mutual-WAAB, 11:15 p. m.

Saturday

King George VI will address the British Empire, continuing the custom established by his father, King George V, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, 10 a. m.

Haile Selassie, deposed Emperor of Ethiopia, will relay Christmas greetings to North America, CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," regular radiocast matinee of Metropolitan Opera, with Richard Crooks and Bidu Sayao, NBC-WBZ, 1:55 p. m.

Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with Lionel Barrymore as "Scrooge," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Toscanini conducting NBC Symphony Orchestra, WBZ and WNAC, 10 p. m.

Sunday

Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, feature item on all-Sibelius program, Radio City Symphony; Jan Peerce, tenor, WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Semifinals by three soloists, Metropolitan Auditions, WBZ, 5 p. m.

Georges Enesco, Roumanian composer, violin soloist; Helsinki University chorus, now in this country, introduced from Finland; Laura Suarez, songstress. "Magic Key," WBZ, 2 p. m.

Amparo Iturbi, pianist, sister of Jose Iturbi, pianist and conductor to substitute for Guiomar Novaes, playing Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, in New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert; Corelli's Concerto Grosso No. 8, in G minor, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, by orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings "Come to the Fair"; "Di Provenca il Mar," from "La Traviata"; "The Sweetest Story Ever Told"; "Green-Eyed Dragon" and "Home on the Range," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Symphony concert, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m., offers: American radio debut of Armondo Palacios, South American pianist, in Lecuona's "Malaguena"; Helen Jepson, soprano, singing "Ave Maria" from "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Air du Miroir," from "Thais," and duet from "Thais," with Donald Dickson, baritone; Mr. Dickson to sing "Valentine's Air," from "Faust"; Mishel Piastro, violinist, to play "Prize Song," from "Die Meistersinger"; "Tales From the Vienna Woods," Tchaikovsky's "Andante Cantabile" and "Ride of the Valkyries," by orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Richard Bonelli, baritone, in Sunday Evening Hour, to sing aria from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Del Riego's "A Star Was His Candle," and group of three ballads. CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen players to be heard include Fernand Gravet, French film player, and Florence Rice, in unannounced dramatic sketch, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.; Ginger Rogers and her mother, Mrs. Lela Rogers, as guests of Fig Murray, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.; Heather Angel and Tyrone Power in "Beauty and the Bite," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

A new comedy program, offering Shaw and Lee, "double talkers," debuts over CBS-WEEI, 6:30 p. m. A double quartet, vocal duos and piano team are the musical talent.

Monday

Lauritz Melchior, tenor, guest soloist with Philadelphia Orchestra in all-Wagner program, to sing the Rome narrative from "Tannhauser," the Forging Song and Hammer Song from "Siegfried," "Tannhauser" Overture and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," principal orchestra items, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Beloved Enemy," well-known play of the Irish revolution of 1916, to be done with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne in leads, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Financial Affairs Of City of Eastport Taken Over by State

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 23 (AP)—Financial affairs of the city of Eastport today were taken over by the State of Maine as the result of a move made at a meeting of the State Emergency Municipal Finance Board, created by the Legislature to assist municipalities in financial stress.

Eastport is the site of the abandoned Quoddy tidal power dam project, proposed for the generating of electric power.

Simultaneously, the board designated Miss Doris Wright, veteran city employee in Eastport, as "temporary commissioner" to administer the city's governmental activities under the board's direction until a permanent commissioner has been named.

Eastport's indebtedness to the State and Washington county was more than $75,000, according to State Tax Assessor Frank H. Holley, who said the city had defaulted in payment of principal on $28,000 of its bonded indebtedness and was indebted to the Eastport Water Company for more than $10,000.

Park Meter Firm Polling Westerly On Use of Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 23—A great wave of mail is swamping clerks and officials of the post office here, but it isn't Christmas mail. The deluge consists of ballots in an unofficial postal referendum on the use of parking meters on city streets.

With the slot devices alternately in again and out again as the town council debates the issue, the New England Parking Meter Company is financing a poll of 3000 motorists in Westerly and adjacent towns across the border in Connecticut.

The manufacturers have placed on the cards three possibilities for the "voters"—approval of the meters, opposition to them, or a "compromise." They ask that the ballots be returned by the end of this week—Christmas Day—in order to "guide" the Town Council at its meeting next Monday. At the moment, the company's meters are in place, but not in use.

Saturday's Features

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), BBC Singers, from London.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC WEAF—National), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), King George VI's Christmas address to the British Empire.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Christmas in Government Migratory Labor Camp, California.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American Children Abroad.

2:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Christmas Masquerade": Mary Wilkins Freeman.

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Hollywood Hotel: Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Twelve Thousand Miles of Christmas," relays from Honolulu, Alaska and Paris.

5:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Coolidge String Quartet: recital.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Saturday Night Swing Session.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Professor Quiz: question and answer period.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Headlines of 1937": dramatization of ten biggest stories.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Saturday Night Serenade: soloist; orch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Louisiana Hayride": Negro song story.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), WBZ (WJZ—National), Arturo Toscanini conducting National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra.

11:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Benny Goodman and his orchestra.

Ancient Clarinets Saved

Five clarinets used in ancient Greece are preserved in the British Museum.

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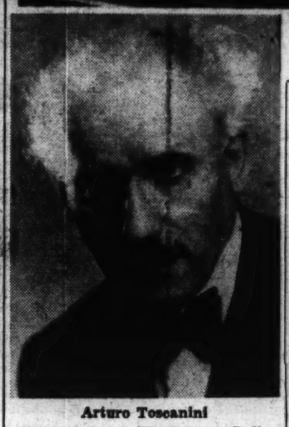
Featured on Holiday Radio Programs

Rotofotos

The NBC Symphony Orchestra

To Be Conducted by Arturo Toscanini in a Series of Ten Concerts Beginning Saturday, Dec. 25, at 10 p. m. on NBC



Arturo Toscanini

Noted Conductor, Who Begins a Radio Series of 10 Concerts on Christmas Night at 10 p. m. on NBC Red and Blue Networks

St. Louis Awaits Schumann Music

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—Pleas for a chance to hear Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, play tonight in the first American orchestral performance of Robert Schumann's "lost" concerto with the St. Louis Symphony were useless today. Music lovers find that no seats have been available "for weeks."

Mr. Menuhin presented the 84-year-old work in New York with piano accompaniment on Dec. 6. Its world premiere was on Nov. 26 in Berlin, but Mr. Menuhin labelled the score then used as an edited version. He said he uses Schumann's original.

The concerto was the composer's last work and was written for Joseph Joachim, violinist, whose career closed in 1907. It was "lost" from that date until Joachim's heirs agreed that Mr. Menuhin might play it after the Berlin performance.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

front, engineers warned that conditions are ripe for another serious flood next spring.

B. L. Bigwood, district engineer for the United States Geological Survey, reported in his record of November weather, that heavy rainfall had soaked the ground and raised the level of all streams. If heavy snow accumulates on the ground and then thaws quickly the water could not go into the saturated soil.

"No one can tell about the weather," commented Director Sanford H. Wadhams of the State Water Commission, but added that conditions now are very similar to those of the winter of 1935-36 that preceded the March, 1936, flood, worst in the state's history.

* * *

New Wage Law

In one of the first cases involving Connecticut's new law eliminating attachment of wages, Common Pleas Court Judge Thomas J. Molloy declared that the new statute would correct the abuses of repeated attempts to garnishee the wages of factory workers and other wage earners. The judge refused to grant a plaintiff's claim for payments because he had failed to follow the procedure of the new law.

Under the new statute a creditor may sue for payment, but the question of whether payment shall be made, and how much, is left to the court. Under the old law wages could be garnisheed without formal court action, once it had been established that the debt was owed.

* * *

Big Oil Contract

State Supervisor of Purchases Geissler became the envy of every motorist when he bought 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline for a price guaranteed never to be more than 11 cents a gallon. The Socony Vacuum Oil Company got the contract to supply all state automobiles and trucks for a year.

Mr. Geissler sent to wholesale food companies specifications for the tons of foodstuffs needed in 16 state institutions during the first three months of 1938, putting into effect complete central purchasing of these items for the first time.

* * *

State Building for Fair

A Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass., was "practically assured," by contributions of private individuals, Governor Cross, unwilling to give out the figures until the end of the year, was understood to have promises of at least the $25,000 that the General Assembly said must be raised for the building. The State appropriated $35,000.

* * *

No 'Shire Towns'

Connecticut is one New England state that never established county seats or "shire towns," said Deputy Secretary of the State J. Walter Darley, settling a question that started when a high school civics teacher asked his class what were the county seats of the state. County government is conducted at two, and sometimes three towns, in a single county. The Legislature never designated the seats of county government.

* * *

Walcott Cancels Trip

State Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott, who announced recently that he had an invitation from General Franco to survey the relief needs of the civilian population on the rebel side of the Spanish civil war, decided he would stay in Connecticut. Mounting relief rolls at home would require his attention, Mr. Walcott said.

* * *

Christmas Club Savings

An Associated Press survey showed Connecticut banks had disbursed a total of nearly $8,000,000 in Christmas club savings to 186,000 depositors, largest amount ever accumulated in these weekly savings clubs. Bridgeport led the state in the money saved and the number of depositors, although it is the third city in population.

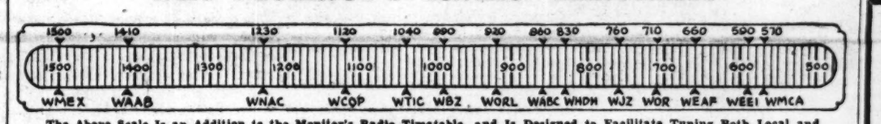
Christmas Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Saturday, Dec. 25, a legal holiday.

Kirsten Flagstad

Soprano, Who Will Sing "Silent Night" Friday, Dec. 24, at 11:57 p. m. Over NBC Red and Blue Network

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Studio speaker	Music; comment	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"		"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People"	Carol festival	Dramatic sketch	"Headlines": sketch	Popular vocalist
7:45 guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	Network program	Aeolian Singers	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson.	Vallee Hour: guest soloists; dramatic	Josef Chernlavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Choristers recital;	Liedersingers: quartet	sketch; comedian;	Orchestra; soloists	Studio speakers
8:30 comedy; chorus;	News dramatizations	vocalist; orchestra	Hawaii Salutes Land of	Studio speakers
8:45 trio; orchestra	News dramatizations		Christmas Trees	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Concert Hour	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Watertown Civic Symph-
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Concert Hour	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	ony Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting";	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Request Serenade
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	forum, including dis-	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Silhouettes: music
10:00 "Buddy Clark Entertains": orch.	cussions from Detroit	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Madge	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	String ensemble
10:15 Columbia Workshop: sketch	NBC Jamboree	Evans; Basil Rathbone;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30	NBC Jamboree	mixed chorus	Musical Revue: Henry	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45			Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Music; dance music	"Theater Digest": dra-	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Vin Lopez's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music and the Muse
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 Carol recital	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Network speaker	Home Forum: talk	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife": sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	Joan Merrill; orchestra	Organ recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	The Goldbergs: sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	Christmas Party
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Christmas Party
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	Christmas Party
2:00 News for women	"Dust of the Road":	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Holiday speaker	dramatic sketch	Woman commentator	"Tidings of Joy"	"Classical Album"
2:30 Russian Christmas	Metropolitan Opera:	Holiday program	"Tidings of Joy"	"Melody Express"
2:45 music concert	"Hansel and Gretel"	Holiday program	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Metropolitan Opera:	Pepper Young's Family	Carol service from Lon-	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Holiday program	"Hansel and Gretel"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	don, England	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jenny Peabody"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Eton Boys: quartet	"Hansel and Gretel"	"The O'Neills"	Alice Blue, songs	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Metropolitan Opera	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Studio speakers	Stocks; Club Matinee	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Carol program	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Holiday talk by Pres. Roosevelt	Dance Interlude; news. "Don Winslow"	Holiday talk by President Roosevelt	Sport matinee Mayor Mansfield Lights	Sport reports Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Relay from Vienna	"Jack Armstrong"	Boston Tree	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 Ramon De Valera	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 News; sports	"Happened Yesterday"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music: "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Soloist; comedy	Lowell Thomas, news.	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Legion speaker	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Concert Miniatures	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Beacon Hill carols	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Concert Miniatures	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lazilla Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Arthur Godfrey; orch. Charioteers: quartet	Perley Stevens's Orch. Popular vocalist
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":		Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Silhouettes: music
8:45 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"	News commentator
9:00 "Twelve Crowded Months"; dramatization of news events of 1937	Varsity Show: intercollegiate variety Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocal soloists	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. Court of Human Relations: sketch	"Backstage": comedy; soloists; orchestra Ernie Fiorito's Orch. Sylvia Froos; chorus	Light Opera Company; soloists; organ Jimmy McHale's Orch. Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop": Kitty	Holiday [illegible] from	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Greenland; Guiana	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Paul M[illegible] Music	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 Talk, Gov. Hurley	Paul M[illegible] Music	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Blue Strings"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Ro[illegible]elay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As [illegible] Desir[illegible]	M. Zarin's Orchestra	"Four American Christ-	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As [illegible] Desir[illegible]	"Holy Night": sketch	mas Eves": sketch	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Kirsten Flag[illegible]	Kirsten Flagstad	Carol program	L. Noble's Orchestra

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Quoddy Weirs and Factories Close Good Sardine Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine—The Bay of Fundy is sometimes a Fundy the Furious; again it is a Fundy the Fair. It is a region of red-blooded fisher folk and of salty seas and phenomenal tides. A vast tidal area, in fact, that sweeps from Grand Manan Channel to Cape Chignecto. In toward Charlotte County shores, New Brunswick, Dame Nature threw up a protecting rampart, a barricade of islands sprinkled lavishly, yet irregularly, from Lubec on the American side to Deadman Head, Black's Harbor, in Canada.

Outside these West Isles, as they are known, it is all Fundy. Behind them is Passamaquoddy Bay, home grounds of the sardine herring. This little archipelago includes such islands as Campobello, Deer, Indian, Macmaster, Pendleton, Simpson, Bean and a multitude of smaller ones. The largest, and I would say the most interesting, in the group is Deer Island. It is nine miles long, four wide and has an area of 26 square miles. There are nine trim fishing villages around its shores and the total population approximates 1300.

Today this island is experiencing a renascence because automobile and passenger ferries to Eastport on the south and to L'Etete on the north now connect it with the mainland. Anyone motoring to St. John, instead of keeping on to Calais, may turn off at Perry, go to Eastport, run his car on the ferry which will soon take him the short mile to Deer Island. There are two good gravel roads to the North End, one along the Fundy shore, the other by the Passamaquoddy Bay route. The Fundy way takes one through a sightly country and beautiful villages nestling at the water's edge.

At the opposite end of the island another ferry leads across to L'Etete whence one contiues for eight miles over a gravel highway to St. George. The ride along Deer Island cuts nearly 60 miles from the regular Calais route to St. John.

Navigating

One must be a master boatman successfully to navigate the turbulent tidal waters around the West Isles. At certain stages of the tide the onrushing flood among the islands, ledges and points of rock level of the bays and coves 22 to 24 feet in a very brief time.

Island boatmen, familiar with the tides and whirls from boyhood, know how to avoid danger. Yet now that the fishing craft are powerfully engined they frequently run perilously close to the vortices.

Between Eastport and Portland about 25 sardine factories were operating in the autumn season, but Passamaquoddy Bay was the real center of the industry.

Practically all the fish are taken in weirs. Around the shores of Deer Island in a normal season there are more than 100 of these. To the westward, the fish are chiefly seined. Advantages are claimed for both methods. The seiners say if the fish do not come to the weirs they can go where they are and make their catches. But Quoddy has always clung to weirs.

Owners give such names to their weirs as Ruff, Wheel, Old Homestead, Back-of-Bar Island, Otter, Chattey's Point—nearly always a high liner—Tape, New Partridge, Old Partridge, Rudy Vallee, Kingfisher, President Roosevelt, Catnap, Visitor, Big Four, Fox, Wolf, Buttercup, Pup, Titanic, Moccasin, Canned Cat, Hen's Nest, Bag, Growler, Ambassador, Charlie Chaplin, Sardinia, Herrington and Squid. The weirs cost anywhere from $1000 to $3000.

At the little Deer Island village of Richardson the Richardsons have been building boats for more than 60 years. The founder of the yard, George Everett Richardson, is still hard at it with his four sons. Fishing craft, from dinghys to 70 and 80 foot sardine carriers, as well as yachts big and little, have been turned out at the Richardson plant. Off at Grand Manan Island, alone in the very mouth of the Bay of Fundy, this veteran has placed more than 100 of his products.

The early vessels that depended on sails alone nad a hard time making trips with any degree of regularity. If there happened to be a good stiff breeze it was an exhilarating experience to sail one of the old pink-sterned carriers from 10 to 30 miles with every rag drawing. The old barndoor rudders were hung with a tiller that came inboard eight or 10 feet. It took a man-sized man to guide a craft in a whole-sail wind with one of those old "wagon tongues."

Motor Craft

Sailing craft disappeared when the marine motor came. Though the change was by no means instantaneous. Eventually sardine carriers built expressly for the business appeared. Today they carry from 25 to 125 hogsheads of sardine herring. Such craft cost to build from $3000 to $20,000, and they run from 35 to 80 feet in length.

In most cases the large carriers have changed gas engines for crude oil power plants. Operating expenses are reduced and they are considered more dependable for the heavy work to which they are put. Living quarters in the modern sardine carrier are much better than most fishermen enjoy ashore. They have electric lights, lavoratories, refrigerators and food that is comparable with that of a good hotel.

Fortunes have been made and lost by weir owners. After the tiny herring have once been impounded it is difficult to hold them for any length of time. They become uneasy and seek to escape by every available means. Thousands of dollars worth of fish are sometimes lost. For the past few seasons it has been difficult to obtain prime fish for packing. They have run either too large or too small, too fat or too thin.

But when the skipper of a big sardine carrier opens up a few sample fish and pronounces them "clean as a whistle," and says he will take—say 50 hogsheads—well, then the weir men rejoice.

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Do not trust the remodeling of Old Furs to inexperienced hands! EDWARDS FURRIERS have vast experience. They design coats and capes in almost endless variety and into real creations made particularly for YOU. FREE STORAGE with any repairs. They will gladly call at your home and give you an estimate. The EDWARDS FUR SHOP is on the 2nd floor at 168 Tremont Street, Boston. DEV. 8930. Est. 16 years.

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$45 to $75
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Established 1891
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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
THE STORE
with a World of Gifts
naturally will have
The Largest Assortments
FRIDAY
We're ready with that gift you almost forgot
Everything purchased up to closing time, 5:30 P. M. Friday, will be delivered in time for Christmas to all points reached by our regular delivery trucks.

Tighter Liquor Sale Laws Urged

Stricter regulation of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts, especially on Sundays, will be asked of the 1938 Legislature by the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission, William H. Hearn, its secretary, said today.

On the subject of Sunday sales, now permitted in both clubs and restaurants if so licensed, Mr. Hearn said the commission would recommend "careful scrutiny of the laws with a view to amending." He added that he personally favored a law "more in line with the old laws" which prohibited all sale on Sundays except in hotels, with food, and in clubs.

"I don't believe the state is ready for this much restriction, however," he added, "and so probably the Legislature will adopt regulations somewhere in between that and the present law."

Another proposal will be that a club shall lose its charter automatically, if its liquor license is revoked. The commission recently revoked the licenses of several night clubs in Cambridge and elsewhere for selling to non-members and after hours.

Unless there is "a great improvement in the conduct of the business," Mr. Hearn predicted that by 1939 the Legislature would advance the closing time another hour to midnight. Originally set at 2 a. m., the hour recently was moved to 1 a. m. by the lawmakers.

Three Movie Houses Deliver Christmas Packages Early

Paramount and Fenway, Metropolitan and Keith Boston submit new bills today—New Lily Pons film to have Christmas Eve preview at Keith Memorial Theater.

Movies of Moment

Christmas Week—the low point of the year in the amusement world—is nearly over. Downtown movie managements are preparing their Christmas surprises. Actually the only surprise about the business is what the attractions may or may not do at the box office. The ensuing attempts a rough idea of what will have found its way down the chimneys and into the projection rooms by the time Dancer and Prancer and Donner and Blitzen have galloped over the rooftops and out of the city on Christmas eve.

The local picture displayers begin unwrapping their Christmas things today at the Paramount and Fenway, Metropolitan and Keith Boston Theaters.

"True Confession," a comedy drama starring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore, is the Metropolitan screen packet. Jack Powell, percussion wizard, heads affairs on the stage. The plot of "True Confession" is rather ingenious. The principal characters are a young lawyer who loves the truth better than all else and his wife who happens to be an incorrigible fibber. Mr. Barrymore plays a derelict blackmailer, and supporting roles are taken by Una Merkel, Edgar Kennedy, Lynne Overman, Fritz Feld, John T. Murray, Porter Hall, William Collier Sr., and Tommy Dugan.

Wesley Ruggles and Claude Binyon collaborated as director and script writer on the affair, which is drawn from "Men Crime," a French play by Louis Verneuil and George Berr.

Featured in "Swing, Santa, Swing," the stage show, are Nancy McCord of musical comedy, the aforementioned Mr. Powell of the drumsticks and a number of other entertainers.

* * * *

Jane Withers, Orphan

Jane Withers fans are in for another session at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, where "45 Fathers" opens today, accompanying "Submarine D-1," excellent navy film seen recently at the Metropolitan. Miss Withers, in her latest vehicle, is adopted by 45 millionaires who try to make a little lady out of her—with you can imagine what success. "45 Fathers" marks the film debut of the Hartmans, talented specialty dancers.

"Submarine D-1" contains some excellent trick photography, instructive behind-scenes sequences at a submarine training base, a last-minute rescue, and performances by Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, George Brent, Doris Weston and Frank McHugh.

Today's third Christmas package comes to the Keith Boston Theater. It is a rowdy affair, featuring those Three Stooges of the movies as well as singers, dancers, acrobats and an imitator. The film offering is "She's Got Everything," with Ann Sothern, Gene Raymond, Victor Moore and Helen Broderick.

* * *

Lily Pons's Highest

Although the actual opening is being reserved for tomorrow, Keith Memorial patrons are to be allowed a preview peek at "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore, tonight at 7 and 10 o'clock. Mme. Pons's new film is a musical farce with six songs and a trek to the African jungle, where the opera star is "discovered" in a tree. How there is much time for it we do not quite see, but the singer does have a romance with John Howard.

"Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper, is the companion feature and the latest issue of the March of Time is to be shown.

* * *

'Firefly' Returns

"Firefly" was filmed partly in sepia, so you see it is a "big" picture. Starring Jeannette MacDonald, it will open its first popular-price engagement at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. The picture was made partly in the High Sierras, was produced by Hunt Stromberg, directed by Robert Z. Leonard and features Allan Jones, Billy Gilbert, Henry Daniell, Douglass Dumbrille and others. Five of the musical numbers are from Friml's original operetta and the composer has written two new ones for the film.

There will not, we are happy to report, be a second feature.

* * *

Loew's Inc. at the Hub

After the usual vagaries of a house which seeks to break from its past, the Hub Theater has come under the management of Loew's Inc., and will again begin showing first-run pictures tomorrow. Since its reopening earlier this season, the pleasant little film house has shown in turn new pictures, "Mayerling," a magnificent French tragedy which was very badly supported, and subsequently proven pictures.

The two new features for tomorrow are "Portia on Trial" and "The Duke Comes Back." The first-mentioned features Walter Abel, Frieda Inescort, Neil Hamilton, Ruth Donnelly and Heather Angel. It is about a successful woman lawyer whose early career included an illicit love affair. "The Duke Comes Back" is a fight picture.

* * *

Noted in Passing

A new crop of short subjects comes to the South Station Theater tomorrow. . . . "Monastery" will be held for another week at the Fine Arts Theater. Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," the first full-length animated cartoon, will be seen here in a few weeks. . . . Irving Berlin has written seven songs for a new picture in which Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers will return to co-stardom.

J. D. B.

Jane Withers and the Hartmans
(Above) in a Scene From "45 Fathers," at the Paramount and Fenway

Allan Jones and Jeanette MacDonald
In "The Firefly," Opening Tomorrow at Loew's State and Orpheum

Lily Pons
In "Hitting a New High," Coming to the Memorial in a Preview Tonight

John Barrymore
In "True Confession," at the Metropolitan

Fish Fleet Santa To Coast Guard's Air Base at Salem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 23—Santa Claus hovered over the Coast Guard Air Base a bit early this year but tossed out of his plane only an inkling of what the aviators in Uncle Sam's "rescue squad" might expect within a week.

The children must be cared for first. Then such things as radio sets, floor lamps, chairs, table and bridge lamps will be loaded into the pack that previously was filled with dolls, games, toys and goodies for the youngsters. The more "practical" things will be left at the Salem Air Base of the Coast Guard, a house on Winter Island, once used by the keeper of a lighthouse that has long since been abandoned.

Today it was disclosed that Santa Claus was Irving Usen of the Boston fishing firm of that name, chairman of the committee of the Federated Fishing Boats of America. This group is making the gift to the aviators who are always ready to take off on a rescue flight, in any kind of weather, to aid fishing crews or vessels. The furnishings will add substantially to the comfort of the men between calls to duty.

The base was established about four years ago, has a personnel of about 47 officers and men in charge of Commander Frank Ashton Leamy, and four new fast seaplanes.

Costs

(Continued from Page 9)

sador to Mexico, paid tribute to four New Englanders who served in the Navy.

In a letter to Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont Daniels referred to a speech Senator Austin delivered on the observance of Admiral Robert Dewey's birthday anniversary.

Mr. Daniels said Admiral Dewey, a Vermonter, was "the first naval statesman to appreciate when we entered the war with Spain that the most dynamic blow against Spain could be struck in the far-away Philippines."

Mr. Daniels disclosed in his letter that he once told the graduating class at Annapolis that "each one of them ought to get a hero, and I gave rasons why they should select Admiral Dewey."

Vermont's "contribution to the navy not only included Assistant Secretary Charles H. Darling, Burlington, Vt., and Dewey," Mr. Daniels continued, "but also Admiral Charles E. Clark, Bradford, Vt., who at the beginning of the Spanish American war navigated the famous 'Oregon' around South America and brought it to the Caribbean in time to make it a valued addition to the American fleet.

"He was one of the best of American admirals."

During the World War, Mr. Daniels told Austin he named Admiral Henry T. Mayo, another Vermonter, as commander-in-chief of all the American naval forces.

O'Hara Is Curbed By Racing Group, Ouster Is Hinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 23 — James E. Thompson, vice-president of the Phoenix National Bank, said today he had been instructed by the Narragansett Racing Association not to honor any further checks signed by Walter E. O'Hara, unless countersigned by another person whom Mr. Thompson declined to name.

Mr. O'Hara, who is president and managing director of the association, had been permitted until a few days ago to sign and cash checks of the association without a counter-signature, the banker said. The action was regarded as evidence the racing association is tightening its control over Mr. O'Hara, who formerly ruled the race track almost as a czar.

Further indications of this come in the multiplicity of rumors that the board of directors of the racing association either have asked Mr. O'Hara to resign or plan to ask him to do so. The latest report is that the board will meet next week on the matter.

Although the board stood behind Mr. O'Hara in his controversy with Gov. Robert E. Quinn last fall, it is now declared to feel that it is better to have racing than to have Mr. O'Hara, for the Governor last fall sent troops to close the track and prevent running of the fall meet.

Moreover, the Governor has stated that he will not license the track to operate next spring unless Mr. O'Hara is out, and the Governor has shown himself to be a very determined man. The directors and many of the stockholders, who naturally seek earnings on their investment, are declared therefore to have asked Mr. O'Hara to make it unnecessary for them to remove him.

Still another factor in the situation is the growing resentment in the state against racing itself, which threatens to take form in a move for repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law. A continuance of the O'Hara-Quinn controversy would strengthen the hands of those seeking the law's repeal, racing interests believe.

Kraner Sought by Planes

Search by seven army airplanes, three Coast Guard patrol boats and the Boston and Metropolitan police units, resumed at daybreak today, had failed late this afternoon to disclose any trace of Corp. Harold J. Kraner, Army flier, in the shallows and marsh off the East Boston airport. Corporal Kraner has been missing since five o'clock yesterday, when he bailed out of an army plane to provide a realistic Santa for the Army children's Christmas party at East Boston airport.

In the confusion which followed the report by witnesses of the mishap in the parachute jump, one plane, in landing, struck a police car and injured two officers. Later two enlisted men suffered from immersion when the skiff in which they had joined the search party overturned in the chop.

Peru Honors Miss Wambaugh

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, authority on international plebiscites, has received the decoration of the Order of the Sun of Peru, according to an announcement by Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of the Graduate School of Radcliffe College, where Miss Wambaugh is a Research Fellow.

The citation accompanying the decoration read:

"The President of the Republic of Peru, Grand Master of the Order of the Sun of Peru, has conferred upon Miss Sarah Wambaugh for her merits and services, the rank of Officer of the Sun of Peru."

Miss Wambaugh, who also holds the gold medal of the city of Arequipa, served as technical adviser to the Peruvian Government for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

The decoration of the Order of the Sun was established by the Peruvian Government shortly after the independence of the country was recognized, as a mark of distinction. It depicts a golden sun—the sun of Incas—with rays radiating from a center in which is represented the Peruvian coat of arms, with its llama, tree and cornucopia. This medal is suspended by a purple ribbon from an oval laurel wreath of green enamel.

Miss Wambaugh is widely recognized as one of the leading experts in the world on the technical aspects of plebiscites—with much practical experience in the unraveling of legal and human difficulties involved in territorial disputes. She was the only woman to work with two judges in drawing up regulations for the Saar plebiscite, and the only woman in the commission of four which finally conducted that plebiscite.

In 1935 the decoration of the Knight Cross, first class, of the Austrian Order of Merit, was awarded her for her study of plebiscites conducted in central Europe following the World War. She also has five honorary degrees from various colleges and universities.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Dec. 23	Cherbourg	Dec. 29	Dec. 23 8:00 pm	Dec. 23 8:00 am
Pres. Roosevelt	Dec. 24	Plymouth	Jan. 1	Dec. 23 8:00 pm	Dec. 24 8:00 am
Normandie	Dec. 26	Southampton	Dec. 31	Dec. 25 8:00 pm	Dec. 26 6:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 1, '38	Dec. 27 4:00 pm	Dec. 27 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Trees of White Mountains Shipped Afar for Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 23—More than 100,000 Christmas trees, all carefully graded as to weight and texture, today had been shipped from the White Mountain region to mark the most successful "Christmas tree" year northern Granite State farmers have had since their installation of an independent marketing organization in 1928.

The trees, ranging from table-size variety to the stately "court-house yard" design, have been shipped to Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Miami, and New Orleans. A majority have been sold through the Forest Products Association, a New Hampshire co-operative made up of North Country farmers.

Many changes in the Christmas tree industry, now a more than million dollar business, have been recorded since a start in marketing in New York City in 1851. In that year trees were hauled down out of the Catskills by Mark Carr, an ambitious young woodsman, who thought that a lot of people probably wanted trees who couldn't go out and cut them in the back lot.

New Hampshire's share of this business alone this year has amounted to about 60 carloads of 2000 to 2500 trees each. Income deriving from these sales is particularly acceptable at this time to farmers.

For many years farmers did little more than grow the trees on the land, and allowed all cutting and marketing to be done by outside buyers. Only a small return resulted from this process. It was not until 10 years ago that a group of farmers and land owners decided to take over the complete operation in an effort to stabilize an industry which had fluctuated widely from lack of co-operation. With the assistance of the New Hampshire Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau, this organization grew into the newly named Forest Products Association.

At present the principal activity of this group is the co-operative harvesting of pulpwood. About one half of this year's crop of Christmas trees was shipped by members of the Forest Products Association.

Coos County, in the north of the State, is developing a shortage of good balsam fir trees. Steps to ameliorate this condition already have been taken by foresighted farmers on the advice of the Extension Service, whose suggestion that plantations be established and trees cut in rotation from these plantations has already been widely observed.

Bay State Study Avoids Urging End Of Labor Board

Abolition of the State Labor Relations Board was not recommended in the report filed today by the special Legislative Recess Commission on Labor Problems, although commission members had previously urged.

The report filed in the House of Representatives stated that "several of your commission are strongly convinced that the board should be abolished and its powers transferred to the Department of Labor and Industries," but none of the seven members actually went on record in favor of such action.

The Commission recommended placing the Board under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Labor and Industries, contending "there could be a substantial saving of the taxpayers' money." Should such a transfer be made, the commission recommended equalization of the salaries of the members of the Labor Relations Board and of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Members of the former Board receive $6000 each annually while Conciliation Board members receive only $4000.

While labor leaders were relieved that the Commission did not favor abolition of the Labor Relations Board, they were ready to oppose strongly the Commission's proposal to subject organized labor to the list of "unfair labor practices" now prohibited on the part of employers only. Under this list, coercion to force employees to join or not to join a union is prohibited. Labor leaders feared that the court might decide that picketing, threats to strike, and distribution of handbills in the interests of union organization were coercive activities.

The majority report was signed by five members. The remaining two filed a minority report.

Harvard Avenue Span Nearly Done

The new Harvard avenue bridge linking Medford and Arlington, built at a cost of $70,000 by the Metropolitan District Commission will be completed January 1, the contractors said today and work on the approaches will begin immediately. The commission is supplying 70 per cent of the cost with the towns of Arlington and Medford sharing the balance.

Work on the new bridge started the day after Labor Day when a coffer dam of steel sheathing was constructed to divert the flow of the Mystic river into a canal. The bridge will have a 40-foot roadway as compared to the 25-foot roadway of the old bridge. It will be bordered by eight-foot sidewalks.

Ornamental wrought iron lamps will light the structure which is an arch span, with facing of seam-faced granite stone of varying colors. A feature of the construction is the 480 piles each 53 feet long resting on concrete bases to support the bridge. The old bridge served the two communities since 1857. A few of the granite blocks taken from the old bridge were used in the new span.

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PAJAMAS . . . . $3.00 and up
SHIRTS . . . . . 2.00 and up
TIES. . . . . 1.00 and more
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Pajamas	5.00	and	7.50
Mufflers	2.50	to	15.00
Hosiery	.75	to	2.50
Gloves	4.50	to	6.50
Robes	7.50	to	65.00

And last but not least just give him a Gift Certificate and let him choose his own DOBBS Hat. $5.50 to $20.
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon
115 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

It's Christmas Time at
Bullard's
Hundreds of Lasting Gift Suggestions in Fine Furniture, from $5.00 upward.
Orange St., corner of Elm
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,113,600
1937 vol. to date 309,682,670
1936 vol. to date 496,321,396

Stocks Continue Declining Trend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Stocks continued to give ground in today's market with losses running to 2 points posted for leaders.

The usual pre-holiday slowness characterized dealings, the principal activity being confined to issues quoted at less than $5 a share. Near the final hour the ticker tape was almost at a standstill. The turnover was at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Traders Cautious

Traders, not overly cheerful regarding near-by market prospects, turned their attention to Christmas plans and some shelved commitments in order to be on the safe side over the recess.

Year-end tax selling continued but this was offset to a certain extent by switching.

The Washington scene appeared a bit chilling to speculative groups and the easing of tension over the Far Eastern mix-up, together with renewal of the campaign to cut Government expenses and balance the budget, caused some recent buyers of armament issues to revise their ideas as to the immediate outlook for "war babies."

Prominent on the offside the greater part of the time were Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, Santa Fe, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, U. S. Gypsum and U. S. Rubber.

Resistant were Reynolds Tobacco "B," Liggett & Myers "B," Consolidated Cigar, Dome, Homestake, McIntyre, Macy and Woolworth.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market lacked decision as to trend today. Trading interest was reduced by the holiday influence.

Rails drew only a small part of the buying support. Fractional losses were the rule in the junior liens of Erie, Chicago & Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

A bit firmer were loans of Western Union, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Consolidated Edison, Studebaker, North American, and New York Central.

Sharp declines appeared in some inactively traded issues. Virginia & Southwestern Consolidated 5s of 1958 on a small transaction registered a loss of 26 points from the previous trade, on Oct. 25. The road is operated under lease by Southern Railway. Childs Co. 5s dipped about 4.

U. S. Governments were lightly traded in a mixed range. Declines outnumbered gains and ran to 5-32ds.

Cuban and Polish obligations helped to brighten the foreign sector with gains of a point or better. Japanese 5½s fell back a point.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business was practically at a standstill in today's stock market with the holiday atmosphere prevailing. Industrials and trans-Atlantic securities were fractionally down and with the general tendency steady the remainder of the list was featureless.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, some international shares holding firm. Royal Dutch gained 46 francs and Rentes finished 20 centimes higher to 20 lower. Bank of France issue moved up 70 francs, while Suez Canal reacted from Wednesday's final and lost 130 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures eased 2 to 3 points on pre-holiday liquidation, light hedge selling and easiness in the Bombay market.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12.00 noon, Dec. 23, 1937)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅞	$4.99⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.99⅛	4.99⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0340	.0339	4
Belgium—belga	.1698	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2314	.2314	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0527
Germany—mark	.4031	.4030	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5560	.5560	†
Sweden—krona	.2575	.2576	.4537
Norway—krona	.2511	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.3267
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.0220
Cz'ch'via—krona	.0352	.0352	.2382
Finland—finn'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2940	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0555	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600†	.5600†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2913	.2917	.8440
India—rupee	.3715	.3775	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.5575	.5575	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.3128	.3131	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.2960x	.2960	*
Phil Islnds—peso	.5875	.5878	.9613
	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9988	.9995	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on December 21: Receipts, $30,243,822; expenditures, $67,531,635; balance, $3,021,313,096; customs receipts for the month, $21,388,279. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,085,174,656; expenditures, $3,662,143,996, including $974,272,558 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $576,969,340; gross debt, $37,264,623,981, a decrease of $48,697,550 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,764,943,157, including $1,232,662,177 of inactive gold.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.12½-11.00; export 10.05-10.10. Tin steady; spot and future 42.25. Lead steady; New York, spot 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; New York spot and future 5.00. Antimony nominal. Iron, aluminum, quicksilver platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Evans Products Omits

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Evans Products Co. omitted, because of "business uncertainties," the dividend on common stock usually voted at this time. Previously the company paid 25 cents a common share quarterly.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47	46	47	Dec 21
22¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.40g)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28¾	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
30	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	30	30	30	— 1⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	53¾	53	53½	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	1	⅞	1	
13¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	1	10	10	10	
5⅝	1	Allegheny	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
58½	10	Allegh pf xw	41	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
89¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	18	18	18	Dec 22
89	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	13	17¾	17¾	17	— ¾
92¼	10½	Allen-a-ox pf	8	18	17½	17½	Dec 22
45¾	13	Allen Ind (1)	4	18¾	17½	17½	Dec 21
27⅞	8½	Allen Industrial (1)	6	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	6	8½	8	8	— ⅛
17½	8½	Allied Kid (1a)	10	167¾	166½	167¾	— ¾
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
21⅞	6¼	Allied Stores (.20g)	8	13½	13¾	12½	— ⅛
85	49¾	Allied Stores pf (6)	38	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
63½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	1	50	50	50	— ⅛
99¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	47	51¾	49	51¼	— ¼
3⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	9	13	13⅝	13	Dec 22
53½	16	Amal Leather pf (2)	3	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
114⅛	81½	Amerada (2)	1	22	22	22	Dec 13
101½	83½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	81	80¾	80¾	— ¾
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (2g)	8	50½	47	49	Dec 20
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	17	48⅛	45½	46	— ⅛
121	72½	Am Can (4)	10	74½	73½	73½	— ⅜
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Dec 21
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	10	37	36½	36½	Dec 21
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4a)	3	48	46⅞	48⅞	— 1⅛
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	10	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	Dec 23
23⅝	8¼	Am Colortype	5	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅛
33⅜	12½	Am Comml Alco (⅛a)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	3	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	10	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
17	5	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13¾	2½	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
58⅞	17	Am & Foreign Pow	20	4	4	4	
68⅜	19	Am & For P $6 pf	1	20	20	20	
38½	5¾	Am & For P $7 pf	8	21½	20½	21	Dec 30
21	7¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—1
11¼	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11⅜	11¼	11½	Dec 21
55¾	20½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	32¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	+1½
4¾	1⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	35	35	35	
27⅝	14	Am Ice	6	19¾	19½	19¾	
77¼	6¾	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Dec 20
58⅞	14½	Am International	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive	12	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
28⅜	10½	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	67	67	67	
13⅜	3	Am M & Fdy (1)	6	14½	13⅞	14¼	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Mach & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	
129½	100	Am Metal (3g)	7	33⅜	32½	32½	—1½
16½	3	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	104½	105	
87⅛	31	Am Power & Light	23	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
72½	26	Am P&L $5pf (5⅜k)	4	42	40¾	40⅞	—1⅛
29½	9¼	AmP&L$5pf(4.68⅝k)	5	34½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	65	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅜
101⅝	66	Am Roll Mill (2g)	35	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅜
36	15¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	68	67½	68	— ½
29	7½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ¾
108¾	41	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	10½	10½	10½	—1¼
154	122	Am Smelt & R (5g)	33	50	49½	50	— ¼
67½	46	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	126	126	126	+1
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+1⅜
26½	8½	Am Stores	32	34	33	34	— ⅛
56⅞	24¾	Am Sugar Ref (3)	4	8½	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅜
35⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	108	106½	106½	— ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18	18	18	Dec 22
99	60¼	Am Tobacco (5)	18	148	146	148	
99⅞	61½	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	60¾	60¾	60⅝	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	16	62½	61¾	62	— ½
20¾	6¼	Am Type Founders	2	139	139	139	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	5	6½	6¼	6½	
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	24	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	Dec 21
79	23¼	Am Woolen pf	6	4½	4	4½	
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	13	27½	27	27	— ¾
70⅝	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	15	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
29½	24½	Anaconda (3⅝g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 10
97	39	Anaconda W&C (4a)	178	32⅝	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	48	48	48	—1½
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	Dec 22
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	14	14	14	Dec 20
46	25	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	6	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	3	95½	95	95	Dec 22
99½	62¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	85	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Dec 18
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	17	97¾	97½	97⅞	Dec 1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	5	37¾	37	37¾	— ⅛
17⅜	3⅜	Artloom	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	6	7	6¾	6¾	
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
57½	34	Associates Inv (3a)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
94¾	32½	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	33	33	33	—1
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	24	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	— ⅛
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2	70	70	70	—1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W (2)	11	25¾	25	25¾	— ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	1	10	10	10	— ¾
116½	102¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	17	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
18½	7⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec 22
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	1	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	45¾	45½	45½	Dec 22
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec 22
9½	2	Austin Nichols	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
			14	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	19	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	37	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	14½	13½	14	— ⅛
43⅜	10½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 17
32	8½	Barber Bros (¾g)	7	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
20¾	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (3a)	20	14½	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	11	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅜
114¾	90¼	Beech-Nut P (4a)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
15¾	7¾	Belding-Hem (1)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	Dec 10
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2)	21	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅜
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	5	17	17	17	Dec 22
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	11	32½	32	32	— ⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	204	62	60½	61½	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	15	95	94¼	94¼	— ¾
89¾	33	Bigelow-San (3½g)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
38	13¾	Black & Decker (1a)	12	14¾	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
49⅜	16	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
48¾	21	Boeing Air (.40g)	48	31¾	30¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
25	12	Bohn Alum (4g)	13	26¼	25½	25½	—1⅜
28	17	Bond Stores (1.60)	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50⅝	24½	Borden (1.60)	52	17½	16⅞	17	
15¾	3	Borg Warner (2a)	16	26¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
20	3½	Boston & Maine	20	4¼	3¾	3¾	Dec 22
4	½	Botany I M A	3	4¼	4	4½	
35⅜	17½	Bower R Bear (1½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (⅝g)	25	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	21	21¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
53½	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	29	29	29	+ ⅛
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	23	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
102¼	25⅝	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	13	26	25	25	— ⅛
52⅝	18⅞	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
50	35½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	36	35¼	35½	Dec 21
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	9	8½	8	8	— ⅜
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	21	8¾	8¾	8	— ⅜
13	2½	Budd Mfg	17	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8¾	1	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
65¼	26	Bullard Co (2x)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
18⅜	5⅜	Bulova Watch (4g)	1	29½	29½	29½	—1⅜
35⅝	15	Burlington Mills (1)	11	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
39	7½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18¼	8⅝	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Dec 22
36¼	16⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	36	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
33⅜	6	Byers Co	2	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
		C					
48¼	20	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	
20½	4	Callahan Z-Ld	14	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
37⅜	10½	Calumet & H (1.10g)	12	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Campbell Wy (1a)	12	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
17½	6⅞	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
61½	28	Canadian Pacific	23	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18½	5¼	Cannon Mills (2)	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ¾
35⅜	13½	Cap Adm A (½gR)	1	5½	5½	5½	
9½	2⅜	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
191¾	80	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
100	40	Case (J I) (6g)	3	90½	88½	90½	—1
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	12	52½	51½	52½	— ⅛
41¾	15½	Celanese Corp	1	100	100	100	
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	13	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
48¾	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
39½	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
12	2	Cent Fdy	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	3	10	10	10	
14½	3½	Cent Vt Pub Ser	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
86⅜	35¼	Certain-teed	18	37¾	36½	36½	—1
23⅝	3½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Dec 21
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (3)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
48	5	Checker Cab	5	32½	30	32½	+ ½
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	89	37⅜	36	36	—1⅝
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	3	89	89	89	Dec 20
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	38	47	45¼	45½	—2¼
13½	3	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 22
6¾	1	Chi & N W	6	3½	3	3½	— ⅛
19⅜	3	Chi & N W pf	78	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
4		Chi Gt West	84	3½	3⅜	3	— ⅛
18⅝	5	Chi Gt West pf	4	1½	1	1	— ⅛
33	10⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	21	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
7¾	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	16	1½	1½	1½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
48	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	38	1	⅞	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3½	3	3½	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Dec 22
22⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13½	13½	13½	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	6	4½	4½	4½	
136¾	52⅜	Chrysler (10g)	218	54¼	52⅞	53⅝	— ¾
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	10	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (¾)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
24	12½	Daveya Strs pf (1½)	3	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
27	19½	Deere & Co	84	24⅜	23⅝	24½	— ⅜
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
29	8	Diesel-Wem-Gil (2g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
58⅜	13	Del & Hudson	6	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
24½	5	Del Lack & W	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅞	1¾	Den & Rio G W pf	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
146½	88⅜	Detroit Edison (8g)	2	98	98	98	— ¼
76½	32½	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	34	34	34	Dec 22
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1a)	12	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
40⅜	30	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 22
23	6⅝	Diam T Mot (1)	12	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
20	10	Dist Corp-Seag (⅝g)	14	15	14¾	14½	— ⅛
96	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (6)	36	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
58⅜	43	Dixie Vortex (1½a)	1	77	77	77	— ½
79⅝	34	Doehler D C (2g)	1	15	15	15	Dec 15
10½	4½	Dome Mines (5½g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
46¾	16½	Dominion Stores	53	53¾	52⅞	53¼	+ ⅜
55½	25	Douglas Aircraft	52	39½	38½	39⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	5	Dow Chem (3.35g)	13	98½	97	97	
77¼	26½	Dresser A (1½g)	1	25	25	25	Dec 20
150¼	79½	Dresser B	11	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
55	25	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 23
39½	9	Duluth S S & A pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 2
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	13	2½	2½	2½	Dec 22
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	2	11	11	11	—1⅛
180½	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	29	118¼	117	117¾	—1
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	131¾	131¾	131¾	
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	— ½
		E					
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	8	166	164⅝	165⅞	— ¼
37½	15½	Eaton Mfg (2¾g)	9	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
16	3	Ettington Schld	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Elec & Mus (.19g)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
45½	15½	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	21	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
16	3¾	Elec Boat (.60g)	60	8¼	7¾	8⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	6½	Elec Power & Light	47	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	Dec 22
92¼	27	Elec P & L pf	5	45	44	44	Dec 22
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 15
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 22
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	¾	⅝	⅝	Dec 15
29	14½	El Paso Nat Gas (2a)	9	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	*1	34	34	34	
17¾	3	Eng Pub Svc	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
78¼	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5

Business and Industry

Demand that Federal Government Incorporate Business Grows

Commerce and Finance

Japan Seen Buying Less U. S. Cotton In Future Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said Japan, the world's leading cotton cloth exporting nation, might in the next few years become somewhat less dependent of American cotton.

Factors which the bureau said threatened curtailment in sales of American raw cotton included competition from other growths and the possible contraction of the Japanese export trade.

Japan Has Plans

"It may be stated that for some years to come, Japan will not be able to obtain important quantities of medium-staple cotton from sources under its direct or indirect control," the bureau said. "The results of Japan's encouragement of cotton growing in China and Manchuria hold little or no threat for American cotton.

"While prospects for expansion of cotton growing are more favorable in North China, serious limitations make a sizeable surplus of American type cotton problematical. However Japanese imports of precision cotton are likely to increase, and, to a smaller extent, imports of other miscellaneous growths."

The bureau said for the time being Indian cotton would continue as the principal competitor of the American staple.

It said recent trends in Japan's exports of cotton goods indicate a contraction rather than expansion.

Few Untapped Marts

"There are few untapped markets of any consequence and in many of the older markets the expansion of Japanese goods is being retricted by every known means. The situation in the Indian market is disturbing to the Japanese by virtue of the rapid development of that country's cotton industry."

The bureau said China, exclusive of Manchuria, had lost all of its former importance as a market for Japanese cotton goods.

"Here, more so than in India, the requirements are met from domestic sources. On the whole, curtailment of Japan's cotton goods trade in India and China will probably result in some loss in the consumption of American cotton in Japan."

Promoted

Clifford F. Hood

Elected President of the American Steel & Wire Company. Mr. Hood Was Previously Executive Vice-President of the Firm

Clifford F. Hood Elected President American Steel Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The American Steel & Wire Co. announced C. F. Blackmer had resigned as president effective January 1. Clifford F. Hood, executive vice-president, was elected to succeed him.

The company said Mr. Blackmer had resigned also the presidency of the Cyclone Fence Co., and the Standard Fence Co., and had relinquished directorships in these companies and smaller affiliates, all subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. Mr. Hood succeeds Mr. Blackmer as president of the subsidiaries.

Mr. Blackmer has served almost 40 years with the steel company and one of its predecessors, the Washburn Moen Manufacturing Co. He was elected president in 1933.

Mr. Hood, who moved up through the ranks from foreman, recently was elected a director of United States Steel Corp., of Delaware.

Utility-Federal Rapprochement Is Regarded Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Further stones in the foundation of peace between the utilities industry and the national administration were laid last night by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, including in its membership some 75 per cent of the industry.

Private utilities, Mr. Kellogg said, regard with "great hope" the conferences now going forward between President Roosevelt and the chief officials of various operating companies. "I know," he said, "that it is the earnest desire of all the major executives in the industry to bring about an amicable relationship with the federal government."

Mr. Kellogg's statement followed President Roosevelt's assurance at his press conference the day before that peace between the utilities and the administration was a fact—that hostility between them had been greatly exaggerated—and that a full working understanding has been reached.

Has Own Peace Terms

The Edison Electric Institute leader has his own peace terms, however, not similar in all respects to those put before the President a month ago by Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation. Mr. Kellogg's terms are summarized as follows:

Termination of the government policy of gifts and grants to cities with which to duplicate existing electric power distributing systems.

Adoption of a policy for disposal of power from TVA, Bonneville, and other projects which will avoid duplication of existing transmission and distributing systems of the private utilities companies and at the same time preserve benefits of these projects for the ultimate consumer.

Modification of the 1935 Holding Company Act to "permit companies to sell securities."

These points once agreed upon, Mr. Kellogg felt that "the utilities industry can make a very great contribution to the restoration of business activity." He did not estimate an exact annual total the utilities would like to engage in, but quoted Frank R. McNinch, head of the Federal Power Commission, now on leave of absence from that job, that $1,500,000,000 could be spent on such construction in 1938 alone.

Must Sell Securities

But to get that required amount of money, Mr. Kellogg continued, the utilities would have to sell securities. "Unfortunately," he said, "the action of the Federal Government in making gifts to municipalities with which to duplicate the existing distribution systems of the private utilities, the establishment of such projects as the TVA, which sells power much below cost, and the passage of the holding company act have seriously affected the costs of money to utilities located in all parts of the country.

"In the case of those utilities located in the immediate zone of such projects as TVA and Bonneville, all classes of their securities, bonds, preferred stock, and common stocks, are selling at greatly depressed prices.

"Utilities more remote are still able to sell their bonds at satisfactory prices, but the effect of the Federal Government program has created a depressed market for their common stock. Even the common stocks of the utility system far removed from the zone of influence of the federal projects are in practically all instances selling below book value."

Two Views Divergent

Mr. Kellogg's statement answered some of President Roosevelt's questions of the previous day, when he inquired rhetorically whether he had advised against buying common stocks, or otherwise depressed their prices. Whereas the President answered with a "no," Mr. Kellogg argues that governmental policies have actually been responsible.

Though the utility leader's statement began on an optimistic note, like the President's, it is obvious from its terms that a good deal of bargaining and adjustment must be made before an actual working understanding prevails. Though it is proper—and seasonally appropriate—to speak hopefully, an examination of the actual present positions of the Government and the utilities shows complete divulgence on numerous key points. Or, more accurately, the two arguments do not quite meet. The Government is interested in cheap power for the consumer, and uses the threat of competition by alternative lines, etc., as a means of bringing down prices. If the Government should promise not to promote any such competitive facilities, the problem would remain of how to bring leverage to bear on the utilities to bring down prices.

Incorporation of Business Now Vital Problem Before Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Should Congress, rather than the states, incorporate business?

Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and growing number of congressmen say "yes." Without question it is one of the biggest problems before Congress today. It goes close to the heart of the question of monopoly, concentration of economic power, and federal regulation. Very soon now the matter will come to a test in Congress.

In 1933, 594 giant corporations, each capitalized at $50,000,000 or more, owned 53 per cent of the corporate wealth in the country: the other 387,970 owned the remaining 47 per cent. The statement is taken from Morison & Commager "Growth of the American Republic."

How were these titanic corporations regulated?

Method of Regulation

For 50 years or more the Federal Government has attempted to regulate them by a series of boards, commissions and bureaus in the District of Columbia which have done much to add to the complexity of bureaucratic Washington. But in all this time the source and fount from which the great corporations drew their rights and authority, their corporation charter, was granted to them by the states rather than by the Federal Government.

Advocates of the federal corporation law declare the time has now come to shift this basic responsibility from the states to Washington, both in the interests of simplification, for better regulation of monopoly, and for the good of business itself. In what follows these arguments, strongly advanced by Senate sponsors, are outlined. Above all they point to abuses that have grown up through the practice of several small states, notably Delaware, in selling advantageous corporation terms to monster companies which bring the nominal headquarters of these firms to Dover, or Wilmington. The State makes enough out of taxing these outside companies to substantially affect its own tax rate.

The phrase "incorporated under the laws of Delaware" is nationally known. Delaware is the second smallest State geographically in the Union, and its population of 238,000 would fit into the back pocket of a Manhattan election district. Until the New Deal it was home of undiluted political conservatism and James H. Hughes is one of the first Democratic Senators in years. It is from this area that some of the world's biggest aggregations of capital, employing armies of workers, and operating under the established legal fiction that a corporation is equivalent to a real individual, have their home.

Setup Seen as Dangerous

In a certain single business block in Delaware are displayed the names of hundreds of nationally known corporations. One firm of lawyers is the legal representative and legal home of half dozen mighty firms. The president and officers of the firms in question never meet there. The board of directors never gather at Wilmington. Stockholders' meetings are not held there. In every thing but a legal sense the whole set-up is fictitious. The advocates of federal incorporation declare it is preposterous; more than that, dangerous.

For (they charge) the rights, privileges and immunities which Delaware and similar in-corporation-mills give these monster companies are exercised at the expense of the other 47 states, and the Federal Government, through its Federal Trade Commission, wrestles with them in vain.

Why do the big companies go to the small states for incorporation? The answer is given in the literature published a few years ago by a Delaware company—a corporation formed to secure corporate charters in that state. Here is its summary:

"Reasons for incorporating in Delaware:

"No requirements as to residence or incorporators or directors.

"A boad charter may be obtained with no undue formalities.

"Organization meetings may be held without (i. e. outside) the state.

"Voting trusts authorized.

"Capitalization may be any amount not less than $2000.

"Non-par-value shares of any class may be created without indicating a stated capital.

"No state stamp tax on stock.

"Judgment of directors upon issuance of stock is conclusive in the absence of fraud.

"Stockholders' and directors' meetings may be held without the state.

"No complicated state reports or financial statements required.

"Organization fees and annual taxes are less than in other states.

"No state income tax on corporations. Non-residents are not taxed on their holdings of stock in Delaware corporations.

"No inheritance tax on non-resident stockholders."

In others words, says Mr. O'Mahoney, the "unmistakable primary purpose of the Delaware incorporation law is to allow incorporators to evade public responsibility."

The corporation is turned loose to operate in competition with small business in 47 other states, say the Borah-O'Mahoney group, without responsibility at home.

The subject of a federal incorporation law is far bigger than a mere business accounting.

Child labor, questions of wages and hours, restrictions in labor treatment, the whole social aspect of interstate business—all these matters are involved. It is the very size of the regulatory power that would be opened up by such a law that has made many people doubtful of its wisdom. These matters must be understood to grasp the importance of the debate.

A federal incorporation law could prohibit, for example, infant employment as a requisite for a charter—and wipe child labor out of interstate commerce at one stroke. It could give the federal government a final say on all working conditions. Advocates of the bill say the time for such a step has come; opponents deny it.

"We must write a national rule for national commerce," says Mr. O'Mahoney.

Constitutionality of Bill

Another question is the bill's constitutionality. Mr. Borah, a constitutional student, feels its validity is beyond question. National banks are incorporated by federal charter, then why not business corporations doing business in every corner of the country? it is asked. Besides, there are the provisions in the Constitution giving the Federal Government power over interstate commerce.

What is needed, say the bill's advocates, is a preliminary "national business conference," to draft "an economic constitution." This would be submitted to Congress.

The provisions would be written into law under the plan and big business protected by not giving the administrative authority—the Federal Trade Commission—blanket authority. Its discretionary power would be limited in granting charters, the requirements for which should be specifically fixed by Congress. By that means, it is hoped, business would know precisely where it stood.

Such a proposal by the bill's sponsors is obviously an effort to placate business. The effort has failed, however, and the National Association of Manufacturers opposes the details of the federal licensing bill, as do various other important business groups. They see in the bill a degree of possible federal regulation such as has never previously been imposed.

Jobs in November Down by 570,000, U.S. Data Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A sharp decline in employment, now being verified in official government figures, indicates that relief may again loom as a major issue when Congress meets in January.

Employment statistics, just made public by the Department of Labor, show that 570,000 fewer persons were working in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries on Nov. 15 than on Oct. 15.

WPA relief jobs in the nine weeks from Oct. 2 to Dec. 11 rose by 100,000, which means that only a small number of those thrown out of work by the business recession have gone on Federal relief.

Relief plans made by Congress last winter anticipated only a normal seasonal increase in unemployment from October to March of this year. No such jump as is now taking place was provided for.

Canvass of Relief Needs

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, has estimated that the WPA can take on a total of 350,000 new workers this winter and still stay within its budget. If the unemployment situation continues to get worse and more WPA jobs are found to be a necessity, more money will have to be asked of Congress.

The United States Conference of Mayors is at the present time making a canvass of the needs in the large cities of the country and expects to have its estimates ready about the time the President sends his relief message to Congress in January.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who gave out the employment figures, refused to be disturbed by their implication. Even with the 570,000 drop, she pointed out, the total of employed workers was only 4000 fewer than in November, 1936, and November pay rolls were still about $11,000,000 higher than in November, 1936. She characterized the recession as a "natural thing" that has occurred before in recovery movements."

In minimizing the present recession, Miss Perkins took much the same attitude that President Roosevelt reflected when a few weeks ago he said reports that conditions are growing worse are an "assumption" and again this week when he blamed fear as expressed through newspapers and business for halting the movement toward permanent recovery.

Index Off 2.3 Per Cent

Miss Perkins's statement said that "the November, 1937, index of manufacturing employment (94.7) is 2.3 per cent below the level of November, 1936. The November, 1937, pay-roll index (89.3) is 1.5 per cent below the level of November of last year (90.7).

"In addition to the sharp decline in factory employment, each of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed reported employment declines, with the exception of brokerage firms, in which a small gain in number of workers was noted over the month interval."

Industries in which the largest number of wage earners were released from employment during the month were: canning, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills; sawmills; men's clothing, boots and shoes; foundry and machine-shop products, women's clothing, cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; radios and phonographs; furniture; silk and rayon goods; knit goods; steam railroad repair shops; stoves; baking; paper and pulp; automobiles; brass, bronze, copper; brick, tile, terra cotta, and stamped and enameled ware.

New Steel Orders Largest Since July

By the Associated Press

New York

New business booked during November by the structural steel fabricating industry was the largest since last July, the American Institute of Steel Construction reports.

Both bookings and shipment, however, were slightly below the average for the year. Bookings were 58.4 per cent of normal (the yearly average 1928-31 inclusive), and shipments 55 per cent of normal as against a monthly average of 59 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively, for the year.

Bookings for November were $136,542, for the 11 months period, $1,517,923, compared with 1936 figures of $121,607 and $1,442,474 respectively.

Pierce Arrow Co. Petitions Court For Reorganization

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A voluntary petition of the Pierce Arrow Motor Corporation for relief under section 77B, Federal Bankruptcy Act, is on file in the court of Federal Judge John Knight.

The petition, President Arthur J. Chanter said, was taken for the purpose of "preserving the status quo until the company's plans for reorganization can be successfully consummated."

The action focussed attention anew on the future of Postmaster James A. Farley, who was reported slated to become head of the company after it carried out a plan of reorganization approved last summer.

Judge Knight approved the petition and set Jan. 17 for a hearing.

Mr. Chanter in his statement declined to name "the person of national importance," mentioned for appointment as the company's executive head. He did say the petition would not affect the "interest" of that person.

NEW YORK (AP)—The voluntary petition for reorganization filed in Buffalo by the Pierce Arrow Motor Corporation focussed attention anew on the future of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who was slated to become head of the company after it had carried out a plan of reorganization approved last September.

Mr. Farley was in Washington and others who had a part in the Pierce Arrow arrangements would make no comment.

Under an arrangement which had been tentatively agreed to by the Democratic national chairman late in the summer, he was to become president of the Pierce Arrow Company and, in addition to his salary, was to receive 5000 shares of the new stock outright and 5000 more in a year.

Business in Wheat Futures in 1937 Is Largest in 7 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—The biggest business in wheat futures contracts in seven years was transacted on the Chicago Board of Trade this year.

The grain exchange's figures also disclosed that the volume of trading in all grains was the largest since 1933.

Traders credited increased public participation in the market coincident and production of bigger crops.

Up to December 18 total volume of trading involved 14,418,685,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soy beans. Wheat accounted for 10,720,683,000 bushels of this total.

Experts estimated the total trade for the year would top 14,700,000,000 bushels compared with 10,442,719,000 in 1936 and 10,006,296,000 in 1932, the all-time low.

With the exception of 1933, when volume was 15,596,523,000 bushels, this is the largest turnover since 1930. The all-time record for the exchange as established in 1925 when the total was 26,895,040,000.

Total wheat trade for the year was expected to exceed 10,900,000,000 bushels, compared with 7,342,880,000 in 1936. The all-time low was 6,925,200,000 bushels in 1931.

Gains Seen for Fire Insurance Concerns

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite somewhat lower rates, fire insurance companies generally are expected to report moderate gains in premium volumes for 1937, a survey by Standard Statistics Co. says.

Automobile insurance has accounted for much of the gains, although other lines have also improved. Fire losses were 4 per cent lower for the first 10 months, resulting in higher net underwriting profits.

The survey expresses the opinion that with unfavorable business conditions in prospect for the first half of 1938 losses may well increase and volume of premiums decline.

Bullion Dealers Now Quote Two Prices on Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A policy of quoting two prices for silver in this market has been adopted by Handy & Harman, leading bullion dealers here.

One price, that of 44¾ cents an ounce, which has been the New York quotation for many months, is based upon the United States Treasury's buying price; the other, which was placed yesterday at 42⅝ cents, is described as the "industrial base price" and applies to dealings with the arts and industry. The industrial base price is fixed upon the value of silver in the London market.

Price Made in London

Monday saw the inauguration of the new policy and at this time the industrial base price was made 43¼ cents. The price was 43 cents on Tuesday, and yesterday's price of 42⅝ cents represented a drop of ⅜ cent an ounce since the policy was begun.

In explanation of the step, Handy & Harman made the following statement:

"The continued spread between the import parity of the London market and the price paid by the United States Treasury for silver of foreign origin has made it necessary for Handy & Harman to establish a quotation designated as their industrial base price to be used in buying and selling transactions with the arts and industries. They will continue to issue this price daily so long as the present situation exists.

"Handy & Harman will also continue to issue daily their New York official quotation based on the Treasury price for silver of foreign origin eligible for delivery to the United States Government."

Treasury Pays 45 Cents

The Treasury has been paying 45 cents an ounce for silver of foreign origin when it bought silver in the market. As a result, this price, less ¼ cent for dealers' commissions, has been the "official" price for silver here. The world price of the metal has held fairly close to this level because of the knowledge of the Treasury's buying.

Now that the year's end is about here, at which time the London silver pact and the President's proclamation providing for the purchase of domestically mined silver both will expire, there has been increasing uncertainty in the world silver market over the outlook for the price of the metal. As a result, the London quotation has declined and a spread has developed between it and the "official" price here.

December Income Tax Collections Up 70 P. C. Above '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—All sections of the country contributed to a 70 per cent increase in income taxes collected this month through Dec. 20 as compared to the like period last year. They included the last payment of taxes on 1936 incomes.

The Treasury announced total collections for this month were $467,782,101. They were $275,706,756 in the same period of 1936.

Collections, by districts, included:

Districts	1936	1937
Connecticut	$5,971,896	$11,550,898
Massachusetts	12,387,525	18,291,018
New Hampshire	474,366	825,088
1st New York	4,306,864	6,878,176
2nd New York	42,733,354	63,991,303
3rd New York	25,368,017	41,587,569
14th New York	4,373,131	7,077,988
21st New York	995,944	2,126,029
1st Pennsylvania	11,886,471	18,145,645
12th Pennsylvania	1,103,407	2,220,933
23rd Pennsylvania	8,722,754	18,024,478
Rhode Island	1,904,468	3,143,649
Vermont	215,595	371,394

$1,397,380,264 Is Spent by the WPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration reported it spent $1,397,380,264 between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30, 1937.

The amounts by states included: Connecticut, $14,579,392; Massachusetts, $68,209,000; Maine, $3,922,652; New Hampshire, $4,448,229; New Jersey, $59,152,197; New York City, $180,772,487; New York up-state, $55,833,251; Pennsylvania, $159,356,620; Rhode Island, $7,376,716, and Vermont, $1,994,929.

Steel Rate Raised To 60 P. C. in South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Steel production in the Birmingham district will be increased to 60 per cent of capacity next week when additional open hearth furnaces are placed in operation by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Operations have been at 45 per cent in recent weeks.

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Less Than 25 P. C. Tax-Free Bonds In Upper Income Group, Study Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From a survey of the holdings of tax-exempt State and municipal bonds outstanding, it is shown that less than 25 per cent of the $18,500,000,000 tax-free securities, or approximately $4,250,000,000 are held by investors having an income of $5000 a year or more. The results of the survey made by Darby & Co., Inc. are published in pamphlet form.

Estimates of the interest derived from this investment at an average of 4½ per cent indicate that it would amount to about $191,250,000, upon which the income tax would apply.

The pamphlet cites Treasury Department figures revealing that of the 58 families in the United States having incomes of $1,000,000 or more in 1932, the total holdings of tax-exempt State and municipal bonds were only $461,000,000, with an annual income therefrom of $21,000,487.

If the tax-free income of the 58 families were taxable at the highest income tax rate in 1937 (79 per cent), the Treasury would collect $16,590,384 in additional taxes, according to the survey.

Letter to the Editor

The following is a letter received by The Christian Science Monitor's financial department from Mr. L. T. Failor, Sturgis, Mich.:

"In the Nov. 13 issue under the heading 'Business Decline Checked, Outlook Good, Says Report' the following remark is made: "Even the sales at the automobile show have exceeded those of last year.'

"It so happens that a business executive with whom I am well acquainted had occasion to entertain an officer of the Chrysler Corp. at his home a few days ago. This gentleman stated that the results of the automobile show in New York were only 39 per cent of 1936 and that the results of the Chicago show were only 57 per cent of 1936."

The above-mentioned report was issued by Economic Statistics, Inc., a reputable statistical association with offices in New York. In response to The Christian Science Monitor's invitation, A. L. Jackson, vice-president of Economic Statistics, replies as follows:

There are no statistics available to the public concerning sales made at the show. Individual companies undoubtedly do have information concerning their own product and probably did show varying results. Some manufacturers did experience much greater gains than a year ago and some failed to equal last year's record. For the industry as a whole, we have a statement made by the president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association that sales did exceed those of last year despite the fact that attendance at the show was smaller. In addition, we have the editorial comment of the Automotive Daily News to the effect that sales did increase at the show this year as compared with last.

Data further confirming this statement are the sales records during October and during the first 10 days of November, as reported by individual companies. Buick sales were up 34 per cent during the first 10 days of November as compared with the comparable period last year. (The first 10 days of November this year would correspond quite closely with the same period of a year ago in so far as the sales stimulus of the show is concerned.) Hudson and Terraplane showed moderate gains. Nash sales were almost double. Sales for other makes are not available as yet. The trends that prevailed, however, during the last part of October and as reflected in the total automobile sales for the nation during October, were higher than they were during October, 1936, even after allowing for the difference in the date of the show.

I believe that these facts and the statement made by the president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, as well as the opinions by one of the leading automotive publications should justify the statement made by us. I am well aware of the fact, however, that some individual makes of cars did not enjoy as good a sales record this year as last.

Morgenthau Says U. S. Not to Take Part in Gold Pool

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said the United States would not participate in any international gold pool.

Asked to comment on a proposal of former Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium that the world powers create a system for facilitating and stabilizing world gold movements, the Secretary declared:

"As far as the United States Treasury is concerned, the answer to participation in such a plan is definitely, 'no.'"

He added that the proposal had not been taken up officially with this country.

Mr. Morgenthau also said Canada was not seeking any new silver arrangement with this country. A visit of Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister, to the Treasury a few days ago caused speculation on this point.

U. S. Gold Imports $8,804,310 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said United States imports of gold totaled $8,804,310 during the week ended Dec. 17. Included was $7,240,479 from Japan. Exports were negligible.

For the fourth consecutive week, heavy shipments of silver came from Great Britain, swelling the week's imports of the white metal to $7,497,758. Britain sent $6,213,969. Silver exports were negligible.

Marshall Plans Full Time For Managing Boston Fund

Edward W. Marshall, vice-president and director of Boston Fund, Inc., and of Boston Management and Research Corporation, will hereafter make his headquarters at the Boston offices of the Management Corporation. In association with Cecil E. Fraser, president, he will devote his full time to the management of the Fund. Formerly, he also served as executive secretary of National Bond and Share Corp.

Mr. Marshall was one of the original organizers of Boston Fund, Inc., and has served continuously since 1932 as one of its chief executive officers. In his new full-time capacity he will assume direct charge of the investment research activities of the fund and, aided by the present members of the research staff, will co-operate closely with Mr. Fraser in the supervision of the Fund's portfolio and the development of the broad investment policies of the Fund.

Java's Rice Crop Reckoned Slightly Below 1936 Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Java's 1937 crop of irrigated rice will approximate 7,190,000 metric tons compared with a record crop of 7,480,000 metric tons of dry unhusked paddy recorded for 1936, according to a second official estimate received from Batavia by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The anticipated yield for the current season shows a considerable increase compared with the average annual yields during the 1927-36 period recorded at 6,780,000 tons, the report states.

Prices for paddy rice in Java have improved steadily since April of this year and reached the highest level since the early part of 1935, according to the report.

N. Y. Curb Seat Off $4000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Curb Exchange seat at $17,500, off $4000 from previous transaction and a new low for the year.

Telegraph Companies Ask Rate Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The major telegraph companies have asked the Communications Commission for authority to increase their rates 15 per cent.

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company (California), Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company (Delaware) and the Western Union Telegraph Company joined in the petition.

Texas Wool Quotations Show a Firmer Trend

BOSTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—(USDA)—Quotations on Texas wools were showing a firmer tendency today. Even though demands for 12-month Texas wools were slow, offerings at 70 cents scoured basis or below were much more restricted than two or three weeks ago.

Some sales of good 12-month Texas wools in this market and direct purchases in the country within the past week at prices ranging 72 to 75 cents scoured basis in Boston or delivered East has helped to improve sentiment in this market.

Quotations on greasy fall Texas wools range mostly 58 to 60 cents scoured basis, some sales having been reported at around 58 compared with sales a few weeks ago at 55 cents and under.

Brazilian Bond Default

The Brazilian Government has advised Dillon, Read & Co. that the present economic situation of Brazil compelled the government to take the measure of suspending remittances until a new agreement could be reached. In this connection the monthly service provision due Dec. 15, 1937, on the 5 per cent 20-year funding bonds of 1931 has not yet been received by the paying agents.

Bank Clearings Off 14.4 P. C. From 1936

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Total bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended Dec. 22 decreased 14.4 per cent to $6,645,524,000 from $7,762,668,000 in the corresponding 1936 period, Dun & Bradstreet stated.

Clearings this week rose $1,170,818,000 from the previous week, while the 1936 comparative showed a loss of $531,818,000.

Turnover at New York was $4,284,256,000, a drop of 16.8 per cent from $5,150,284,000 in the like week last year. Total volume for cities outside of New York fell 9.6 per cent.

Larger declines at outside centers included: Pittsburgh, 21.0 per cent; Buffalo, 16.0; Detroit, 15.8; Boston, 15.2; Philadelphia, 11.7; Louisville, 11.6, and Cincinnati, 8.4.

Chicago clearings dropped 15.1 per cent from a year ago to $324,800,000.

Canadian Commerce Bank Assets Gain $13,000,000

TORONTO (CP)—Total assets of the Canadian Bank of Commerce increased more than $13,000,000 during the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 to $650,899,538, the annual statement issued by the board of directors showed.

Net profits for the year's operation were $2,934,000. The bank disbursed $3,649,632, including the year's profits and the balance from a profit and loss account carried forward from the previous year.

New Auto, Truck and Parts Sales Higher in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of new automobiles, trucks and parts improved in November, the Internal Revenue Bureau reported on the basis of tax returns.

Federal taxes on these items were about $650,000 more than in November, 1936, although for the five months of July to November, inclusive, taxes were realy $4,000,000 less than last year.

War Risk Insurance On New Basis After First of February

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters decided to terminate on Feb. 1, 1938, war risk insurance covering shipments beyond their arrival at ports of destination plus a reasonable time for unloading.

The American Institute of Marine Underwriters said its members had "taken this step only after careful consideration and only because they are convinced that political and military developments are not a proper subject of marine insurance."

Members said the plan had been contemplated for some time, and was not the direct result of any current international military or political situation.

After Feb. 1, the announcement said, marine insurance will not cover war risk shipments prior to their being placed on a vessel; after being discharged from the vessel at the final port of discharge, or following a 15-day period in that port; or after the expiration of a 15-day period in any place or port of transshipment to another overseas vessel.

Some marine underwriters previously have provided war risk insurance to cover shipments after their delivery in foreign ports.

"Fortunately this type of coverage is of very recent development and has never been widely used," said the statement. "For these reasons it is believed that no general inconvenience will result from discontinuing this extension of the risk and confining war risk insurance within the traditional coverage of a marine policy, which terminated with the safe arrival of goods at the port of destination and the lapse of a period of time sufficient, under normal conditions, to permit of their discharge from the vessel."

Underwriters, the announcement said, were prepared to extend present war risk insurance to sailings up to March 31, 1939, "where the circumstances of the transaction render such protection necessary."

Buys Boston Exchange Seat

E. Melville Hill has purchased a seat on the Boston Exchange. Until recently, Mr. Hill was connected with the firm of Laidlaw & Co. His association with this firm had extended over a period of 30 years.

Treanor Assistant Head Of SEC Division in Boston

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission announced appointment of James A. Treanor, Jr., of Boston as assistant director of its trading and exchange division.

Mr. Treanor joined the legal staff of NRA in 1933, and later went to the Communications Commission. He became a member of the Securities Commission's legal staff in 1936.

Scott Paper Plant Enlarged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New equipment which is to increase the productive capacity of the Scott Paper Co. at its Chester, Penna., plant by 16 per cent is being put into operation this week. The plant will be operated 24 hours daily with four shifts. The expansion cost $1,250,000.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rift Among TVA Directors Is Seen On Marble Leases

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The long-rumored rift in the Tennessee Valley Authority directorate was brought into the open with Chairman A. E. Morgan hinting he would welcome a congressional investigation on the "general situation."

Directors H. A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal criticised testimony given by the chairman at a condemnation hearing involving the Norris Dam Reservoir marble leases of Senator George Berry (D-Tenn) and others.

The two directors accused Chairman Morgan of making statements with "false and malicious" inference, attempting to "discredit" TVA attorneys handling the Berry case, and giving a prejudicial account of an agreement by a majority of the board to conciliate the Berry claims.

Soon after these charges were made public, Chairman Morgan issued a statement that "it seems improper for a witness to discuss the case in public before a decision is rendered."

"If I should have other evidence concerning the general situation, which was not pertinent to the case, and which should not be injected into the situation pending a decision in this condemnation suit, it would be available if there should be a congressional investigation."

He declined to elaborate.

The TVA chairman voluntarily testified before the three-member federal commission hearing the Berry case that he opposed the conciliation agreement because he believed the leases were purchases with intent to "defraud the government."

Mr. Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan defended the conciliation plan, declaring that "bad faith" by the Berry group in acquiring the leases was an "assumption" not supported by facts when the agreement was reached in July, 1936.

The proposal was never consummated. The TVA instituted condemnation suits last May against Mr. Berry and his associates. A decision from the commission as to the value of the leases is expected the latter part of January.

Views of the directors concerning the authority's power policy have conflicted in the past, Chairman Morgan favoring distribution of TVA-generated electricity through private utilities. The other directors have urged the development of a "yardstick" program.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Per riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
American Screw Co	$2 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Brink's, Inc	$1.25 ..	Dec. 28	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Cuneo Press	$1.25* ..	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Great Lakes Engineering Works	$1.40 ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Ohio Wax P Co	$0.25 ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 16
Indust Credit Corp of New England	6½c ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
St Louis Union Trust Co	80c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 18	
Shasta Water Co	25c ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Amer Screw Co	Interim 20c Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 9	
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	Initial 15c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 20	
Do (new) cl B	Irregular ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 20	
Pac Greyhound Lines, Inc	75c ..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17	
Appleton-Cen Co (D)	Special $1 ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Steel Co of Can	$2 ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 7	
Concord Gas Co	Accumulated 7% pf 50c ..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
First Nat Cp (Portld Ore)	$2 cl A 25c ..	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	
Hutchins Inv Corp	7% pf $2.75 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	
Knudsen Creamery Co	$1.50 cl A 37½c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	
Regal Shoe Co	7% pf $5.25 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10	
Reserve Inv Cp	$7 pf $5 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	
Towne Sec	7% pf $2.50 ..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23	
Squibb & Sons (ER)	Stock + ..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22	
Appleton - Century Co (D)	Regular pf $1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co	6% pf 15c Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 21	
Basic Indust Shares, bearer	13.1380c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Brink's, Inc	$1.25 ..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	
Canada Starch Co Ltd	50c ..	Dec. 27	Dec. 30	
Carbons Cons Inc	25c ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	
Citizens Wholesale Sup	7% pf $7½c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 30	
Do	6% pf 75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 30	
Columbia Mills Inc	$1 Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	
Com'l Trust (NJ)	50c ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	
Conn Fire Insur Co (Hartford, Conn)	$5 Q	Jan. 3	.....	
Corporate Trust Shrs	orig shrs $1½c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Do	Series AA 7.0640c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Do	Ser AA (modified) 8.8320c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Do	accu ser 7.0640c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Do	accum ser (modified) 8.8320c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Darling Strs Corp	$2 cum partic pf 50c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	
Discount Corp of N Y	$1.50 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	
Dominion Tar & Chem	pf $1.37½ Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	
East Penn R R	6% pfd $1.50 S	Jan. 18	Jan. 8	
Eastern Steel Prods.	Equity Tr Shrs in Am Ltd 1l ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	
	reg 11c ..	Dec. 31	..	
	do bearer 11c ..	Dec. 31	..	
Federated Publications, Inc, vtc	25c ..	Dec. 28	Dec. 20	
Wash. & Georgetown (Wash, D. C.)	60c S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	
Fixed Trust Shares	bearer 15.5384c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
	do org ser brer 32.8460c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
	Series "B" bearer 27.3360c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Globe Knitting Wks	25c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	
Gray Tel Pay Station	25c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	
Harrisburg Rys Co	15c ..	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	
Haverhill Gas L Co	25c ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	
Hecker Prod Corp	15c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	
Industrial Credit Corp of New England	32c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Do	7% pf $7½c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Jeffrey Mfg Co	6% pf $1.50 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Kahler Corp	$4 ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	
Kansas Util Co	7% pf $1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	
Kellog Switchbd&Supply	15c Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 11	
Do	pf $1.25 Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 11	
Liberty Natl Bk (Wash D C)	$2.50 S	Jan. 15	Jan. 7	
Mabbett (Geo) & Sons Co	7% pf $1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
	Do 7%-1pf $1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
	Do 7%-2pf $1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Manufacturers Trad Co	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 24	
Maryland Tr Co (Balt)	40c S	Dec. 28	Dec. 24	
Mt. Carbon & Port Carbon R R	$1.25 S	Jan. 13	Jan. 3	
Natl Bank of Washington (Tacoma)	$3 ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	
Natl Rockland Bank (Boston, Mass.)	$1 S	Dec. 30	Dec. 21	
New Eng Pwr Co	6% pf $1.50 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	
N Y Tel Co	$3 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Nor Am Finance Corp	com pr pf 20c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
	Do 7% pf $7½c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
No Amer Trust Shs	(1956) $ 1-5c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
	Do (1955) $ 1-5c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
	Do (1956) $ 1-5c ..	Dec. 31	.....	
Ohio Wax Pap Co	25c Q	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	
O'Sullivan Rub Co	5c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 21	
	Do 6% pf 37½c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 21	
Pan Am Airways	25c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
Portland Trust Co (Conn)	$2.50 S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
Pub Serv Corp N J	6% pf 50c M	Jan. 31	Jan. 3	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 45-43	107.6	107.4	107.6
3 3¼s 46-44	107.8	107.7	107.7
6 4s 54-44	112.4	112.2	112.4
15 3¼s-4¼s 47-45	106.16	106.10	106.16
103 3¼s 43	105.1	105.1	105.1
1 3s 48-46	101.30	101.30	101.30
41 3¼s 51-49	99.23	99.16	99.23
13 3¼s 53-49	101.1	101.1	101.1
24 3¼s 54-51	101.31	101.24	101.31
31 3¼s 56-55	100.30	100.24	100.30
38 3¼s 59-56			

Federal Farm Mortgage
11 3s 49-44 — 103.19 103.19 103.19

Home Owners' Loan
22 2¾s 49-39 — 103.6 103.3 103.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4Adams Exp 4s 48	90	90	90
2 Alb P W 6s 46 ww	97	97	97
15 Alleghany 5s 44	73	73	73
22 Alleghany 5s 49	97	96	96
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	34	34	34
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	108½	108½	108½
4 Allied Strs 4½s 50	94	93	93
29 Allis Chalm 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
30 Am & For P 5s2030	88¾	88	88
3 Am Ind 5½s 49	93	93%	93½
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	113	113%	113%
7 Am T&T 3½s 66	101	100¾	101
1 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
5 Am T&T 3½s '61	101	101	101
27 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¼	109⅝
2 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	104	104	104
2 A C Line 1st4s '52	93½	93½	93½
10 ACL cv 5s '53	75½	75½	75½
23 A C Line 4½s '64	77	76¾	76¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	33	33	33
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	49	48	48¾
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	83	81¾	81¾
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	43½	43¾	43¾
26 B&O 5s '96 F	43¾	42	42
22 B&O 5s 2000 D	43¾	41½	41½
86 B&O cv 4½s '60	38	38	38
6 B&O 4s '48	78	78½	78½
1 B&OMPLE&WV '41	71½	71½	71½
10 B&O 5s S W '50	63	62	62¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	113	113	113
3 Bell TPa 5s '48B	118	118	118
3 Bell TPa 5s '60C	136¾	136¾	136¾
3 Beth Stl 4½s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93⅝	93¾
9 Boston&Me 5s'67	48¾	48	48¾
8 BstConMills 6½s'34	8	8	8
4 BstConM 4½s'34	8	8	8
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
48 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	48	47½	47¾
18 Bklyn Unn Elec 5s'50	75	74	74
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '47	104¼	104	104
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	106	106	106
19 Buf R&P 4½s'57	43½	43	43
5 Bur C R&Ne 5s'34	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	66	64	66
5 Cal Edis 5s'37	106	105⅝	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	124¾	124¾	124¾
8 Can Pac 4½s'60	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
15 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86⅛	86⅜
1 Caro C&O 6s'52	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	75¾	75¾	75¾
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	24	23⅞	24
1 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	6½	6½	6½
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	6½	6½	6½
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12½	11¾	11¾
1 Cen Ill E&C 5s'51	97	97	97
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	73	73	73
26 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	99⅛	99½	99⅝
4 Cen R R N J 5s'87	35	35	35
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	116	116	116
6 C&O 4½s'92	121	120½	120⅛
3 C & O 3½s'96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 C&O rfg 4½s'96 E	96	96	96
1 C&O rfg 5s'97 A	109¼	109¼	109⅛
1 C&O rfg 5s'97 B	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
15 CB&Q gen 4s'58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	16⅛	16	16¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'61 ct	15	15	15
16 Chic Gt West 4s 59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	5½	5¼	5¼
11 Chi I & L 4s 47	11¾	11¼	11¾
1 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	11⅝	12
100 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	33¾	30	30½
41 CM&StP 4½s 89C	28	27¾	28
17 Chi&NW 6½s 36	21	21	21
35 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11	11
36 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	19	18¾	18¾
44 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	5½	5½	5½
24 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11	10¾	10¾
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	19	19	19
57 CRI & P 4½s 52A	9¼	9	9
10 CRI & P 4½s 53 A ct	8	8	8
25 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¾	4½	4½
22 CRI&P 4s 88	17½	17½	17⅝
21 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21	9½	9
86 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Childs Co 5s 43	61	60¾	61
2 Cinn Gas & El 3½s87	107	107	107
28 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	106¾	106	106¾
1 CinUnTerm5s 57C	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	75¾	75	75
2 CCCStL 4s 90 StL	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 CCCStL gen 4s 93	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
17 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	101	100½	100⅝
3 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	93½	93½	93½
2 Col F & I 5s 70	61½	61¼	61½
5 Col&So 4½s 80	47	47	47
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94¼	94¼
18 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	95	93¾	93¾
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	91½	91½
5 Com'l Cred 3½s 51	95½	95½	95½
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107½	107½	107½
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¾	101¾	101⅝
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	99	99	99
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s .43	55½	55½	55½
8 D & R G 4½s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
34 D & R G 4s '36	12¼	12	12¼
10 D & R G West 5s '55	6¼	6	6
12 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	5½	4⅝½
2 D Moin & Ft D4s '35ct	111⅛	110½	110½
14 Det Ed 4s '65	27	26	26
7 Duluth S&A & P 5s '37	96	96	96
10 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107½	107	107
33 Erie rfg 5s '67	47¾	47	47⅛
50 Erie rfg 5s '75	47¾	47¾	47½
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59½	59	59
3 Eric cv 4s '53 A	53	53	53
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	106	106	106
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6½	6	6
86 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6¾	6¾
10 Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	1¾	1½	1¾
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	48	48	48
16 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¾	102	102¼
3 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Goodrich 4½s '46	94	94	94
2 Goodrich 6s '45	94½	94½	94½
2 Goodrr T & R 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105	105	105
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	98⅛	98	98
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90	90	90
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96⅞	96¾	96¾
4 Gt Nor 3½s '47	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	86½	86½	86½
20 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31	30¾	30¾
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	52⅞	52½	52½
13 Hud&Man Inc 5s	18¾	18½	18½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '63	48	48	48
11 Ill Cen 4s '55	53	52	52¼
12 Ill Cen 4½s '66	39¾	38⅛	38⅛
11 Ill Cen 5s '55	60½	60½	60½
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s43A	45¾	44¾	45⅛
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	43¼	43⅛
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	53	53	53
3 Interb R Tr 7% '33 ct	51¼	51⅛	51⅜
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32	16	16	16
49 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	49½	49	49⅝
15 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	48	48	48
4 Interlake Iron 4s '47	73¾	73¼	73⅜
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100⅛
26 Int Oil Nor aj 6s '52	5	5	5
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53½	53½	53¾
3 Int Paper 6s '55	74	73	73
1 Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86½	86½
49 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅞	89	89¼
14 Int T&T 5½s '52	60¾	59¾	59¾
44 Int T&T 5s '55	65	64½	64¾
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
5 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	79½	79¼	79¼
30 JonesL&LuSt 4½s '61	98	97⅝	98
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	28½	28	28
22 KCSouthSs '50	65	64	64
5 KC Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kans C&SE 4½s '80	80	80	80
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61½	61½	61½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 Lac Gas 5s '57	51	50½	51
11 Lastaro Nit Inc '75	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	68½	68½	68½
8 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	66	66	66
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38	38
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	104	104	104
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	107½	107½	107½
5 Leh Val NTerm 5s '54	62	62	62
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	132½	132½	132½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86	86	86
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Louis&N 4½s '2002	93½	93	93
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91¼	91¼
4 Maine Cen 4s '45	90½	90	90
28 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27	26	27
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	25½	25½	25½
5 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 MSP&SSM Mar 5½s '49	8	8	8
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13¾	13½	13⅝
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	46¼	46	46
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	23½	23	23
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	68½	68	68½
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5¼	5¼
25 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23¼	23¼	23¼
19 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	23½	22¾	22¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	22¼	21¾	21¾
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 H	23	23	23
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22	22	22
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	23¾	23¼	23½
14 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'35	92	92	92
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	88	88	88
8 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	66	66	66
2 Nassau St 4s'51	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Nat Dairy 2¾s'61 ww	99	99	99
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'49	103½	103½	103½
5 Natl Steel 4s'60	107	107	107
10 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	49	48½	48½
4 NO TexArk 5½s'34	39	39	39
9 NO TexArk 6s'56 B	37	36¾	36¾
3 NO TexArk 6s'56 C	37½	37⅛	37½
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	79	79	78
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	71	70	70
5 NYC cn 4s'98	82¼	82¼	82¼
84 NYC 3½s'97	85	84¼	84¼
10 NYC&HR 4½s' 2013	70½	70	70
2 NYC Lx Sh 3½s'97	82¼	82	82
3 NYC&HRRR 3½s'97	78¼	78	78
15 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	65¼	64⅝	65
3 NY Dock Co 5s 38	47½	47½	47½
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 NYNHH&H 4s 67	23½	23	23
20 NYNHH&H 4½s 67	22¼	22	22
1 NYNHH&H 4s 55	21½	21½	21½
10 NYNHH&H 4s 57	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 NY C&StLrfg 4s62	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY C&W gen 4s 55	107	107	107
1 NY Steam 6s 47	11	11	11
4 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10½	10½	10½
4 NY Tel 4½s 39	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	69	68½	68
32 NY WchEst 4½s46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Nor Am Co 6s 61	101	100⅝	101
1 Nor Am 2d 5½s 83	103	103	103
1 Nor Am 5s 2047	89½	88½	89⅛
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	81½	81½	81½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	84	83¾	83¾
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047	77	77	77
1 Ogden&L Chs 4s47st	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Okla G&E 3½s'66	105	105	105
4 Okla G&E 4s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Oni Pw N Fall 5s'43	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Ore R&Navig 4s'46	68	68	68
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	101	101	101
32 Or-Wash R&Nav 4s'61	100¾	100¼	100¼
7 Otis El 5½s'43	97	97	97
1 Peo Gas&CC 4½s'81	101	101	101
3 Pere Marq 5s'56 A	107	107	107
2 Pere Marq 5s'56 E	107	107	107
1 Phila Co 5s 44	101	101	101
1 Phila Co 6s'42	101½	101½	101½
19 Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	31½	31½	31½
15 Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	31½	31½	31½
10 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Ph Read C&I 8s '73	13¼	14⅜	14⅜
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11	11	11
10 PCC&StL 4½s '77	113¾	113½	113½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81½	81½	81½
3 Union Oil Cal 3½s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	94¾	94¾
10 Un Pac 3½s '70	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s'52	66	66	66
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
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Overture to 'Semiramide' Put on Disks by Philharmonic

Review of Recordings

Issue by RCA-Victor of Rossini's "Semiramide" overture, conducted by Arturo Toscanini and played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, precedes by a few days the moment when Mr. Toscanini will take the baton and conduct a radio orchestra assembled by RCA-NBC. It is very timely therefore.

Mr. Toscanini has always had a preference for opera overtures and has begun many concerts with them. His opera-conducting days are apt to be overshadowed by his great symphonic fame. The familiar Rossini overture is, of course, perfectly done since Mr. Toscanini could not be satisfied with anything less. Nevertheless, his conducting of this overture must have given the recorders a problem on account of the dramatic and dynamic changes in volume. At times the needle skipped grooves because of the sudden and voluminous sound. This is not to say that the recording wasn't good, because it was excellent; but the recorders apparently still have a lot to do yet in experiment to capture the uncompromising maestro.

Rossini: Semiramide-Overture, played by Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Two Victor records in album.

Chamber Music

Bach: Sonata No. 1, in B minor; Sonata No. 2 in E flat major; Sonata No. 4, in C minor, played by Yella Pessl, harpsichordist, and Georges Barrère, flutist. Four Victor records in album. Here is an unparalleled opportunity to hear the genuine antique spirit of Bach's works by having them played by two noted artists on contemporary instruments. The three works all exhibit remarkable virtuosity, but beyond this the second, or slow, movement of the first sonata and the first movement of the fourth sonata are something to hear on account of Mr. Barrère's work. It is hoped that more great work like this will come from this combination.

Poldini: Waltzing Doll, and Bizet-arr. Besle: Carmen-Intermezzo; Rimsky-Korsakoff-arr. Schaefer: Flight of the Bumble Bee, played by the Aeolians, violins, flute, cello, and harp. Victor record. It is good to welcome back a chamber combination of this type to disks. Three are members of the Boston Symphony and the group does a charming arrangement of the graceful doll minuet, and the intermezzo dance from Carmen. The bee buzzes capably again.

Orchestral

Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor record. A very vigorous version of the popular piano work, so vigorous at times that the needle jumps right out of the groove. Good recording.

Chabrier: Espana Rhapsody, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Another forthright version of the popular Spanish composition, very well recorded.

Instrumental

Szymanowski-Irans. Kochanski: Chant de Roxane, from "Le Roi Roger," and De Falla-Kreisler: La Vida Breve-Danse Espagnole, played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. The first is a melodic piece in the mystic neo-romantic style of this Polish composer. The other dance is most familiar and is played in crisp style, a good disk.

Chopin: Scherzo, No. 4, in E minor, played by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist. Victor record. This difficult energetic work is brilliantly played by Mr. Horowitz.

Vocal

Operatic Arias, sung by Lucrezia Bori, soprano, with orchestra conducted by Frank Black. Three 12-inch Victor records and one 10-inch record in album. Mme. Bori gives a recital of her favorite opera arias and the collection is in her own words "a very vivid expression of my whole musical life." There are arias from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," De Falla's "La Vida Breve," Puccini's "La Rondine," Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne" and Massenet's "Manon." Mme Bori comes off best in Mozart, but there seems to be a sense of strain in some of her arias.

Delibes: Lakme: Dov' è Padiasa bonne (Bell Song) (Act 2), and O Dourga Bienda, Protegge! (O Dourga Fair, Protect Us) (Act 1), sung by Melina Korjus, soprano. Victor record. Mme. Korjus handles both of these familiar and difficult arias with ease though she should refrain from reaching for the high ones at the end of each aria. They seemed a trifle flat.

Der Trompéter von Säckingen, and Noch Sind Die Tage Der Rosen, sung by Richard Tauber, tenor, with orchestra. Decca record. Ballads sung well as usual by Mr. Tauber.

Popular

Victor devoted one of its semi-monthly popular releases to disks recorded by Benny Goodman, one of its top bands. Best of these are two medium paced though very rhythmic versions of "Life Goes to a Party" and "If Dreams Come True." "It's Wonderful" by Benny proves that he can play sweet versions and is coupled with "Thanks for the Memory" from "Big Broadcast" with Martha Tilton vocalizing. Another "Big Broadcast" disk by Mr. Goodman couples "You Took the Words Right Out of My Heart" and, borrowing from a radio comic, "Mama, That Moon Is Here Again." The Goodman swing trio does a very nice slow melodic version of "Where or When?" coupling with it very fast "jammed" version of "I'm a Ding Dong Daddy."

The swing vogue likes to "kid" established songs or invent surrealistic titles. Two cases of the first tendency are Benny Goodman's "Loch Lomond" coupled with "Camel Hop" and "Oh Lady Be Good," by Larry Clinton's orchestra, on the other side of which is "The One Rose." Larry Wagner's Rhythmasters, an ensemble like the Goodman swing quartet, exhibit the second tendency in two rhythmic versions of "Autopsy on Schubert," which utilises the Serenade, and "Two Dukes on a Fiez." "Powerhouse," one of the more conventionally named pieces of Raymond Scott is played by Hal Kemp's Orchestra and, on the other side, is "In Dutch With the Duchess." Larry Clinton's Orchestra, for Victor, gives good medium paced versions of "Scrapin' the Toast," from "You're a Sweetheart," and "Jubilee," from "Every Day's a Holiday." The Emilio Caceres Trio, really a quartet, "swing out" with "Who's Sorry Now?" and "What's the Use."

In conventional rhythm are smooth versions by Leo Reisman and his orchestra, for Victor, of "This Never Happened Before" and "Let's Give Love Another Chance," from "Hitting a New High." Then Mr. Reisman does a satiric "In the Shade of the New Apple Tree" and a politically-conscious "God's Country," with lyrics sung by Harold Arlen, the composer.

Vernon Geyer, electric organ specialist, does "Basin Street Blues" and "I Ain't Got Nobody," which he mars by staccato chords which record very harshly from this instrument.

Decca, always good in the popular vocal field, has some excellent releases this month. Bing Crosby is very effectively heard with the organ in "When the Organ Played O Promise Me" and "Let's Waltz for Old Time's Sake." Connie Boswell sings nicely the two picture name songs "Ebb Tide" and "True Confession." Dick Powell is heard will in two numbers from the picture "Hollywood Hotel"—"I've Hitched My Wagon to a Star" and "I'm Like a Fish Out of Water."

Frances Langford also sings two numbers from "Hollywood Hotel," "Silhouetted in the Moonlight," and "Can't Teach My Old Heart New Tricks." The Andrews Sisters bid fair to become another Boswell trio in "Nice Work If You Can Get It," and "Bei mir bist du schoen," Jewish popular number.

Bob Crosby and his orchestra, for Decca, give proof that he is a comer in "Why Should I Care" and "I've a Strange New Rhythm in My Heart," from "Rosalie." Mr. Crosby also does "I've Hitched My Wagon to a Star" and "Silhouetted in the Moonlight," from "Hollywood Hotel."

Louis Armstrong and his orchestra are heard in typical style in the popular "Once in a While" and a dust-off of "On the Sunny Side of the Street." Freddie Fisher and his orchestra fun around in their "corny" style with "Washboard Man" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird" (with sound effects). Frankie Carle, popular pianist, with guitar, string bass and traps, turns out nice medleys of the numbers from the picture "Damsel in Distress" and the show "I'd Rather Be Right," and, on another disk, the numbers from "Rosalie." All 12-inch versions.

A. D. H.

'Isms' in Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed, down-and-out professionals, which in Europe has served as the main reservoir for Fascist cadres. This social class is not particularly numerous in South America.

"The appearance of Fascism—although only a caricature of its European prototype—has served to mitigate the mutual hatreds and rivalries among the various sectarian divisions within the labor movement. There is now a tendency toward unification of the trade union organizations. The Communists, who formerly never concealed their aspirations towards exclusive control of organized labor, have changed their attitude, in accordance with the resolutions of the seventh congress of the Communist International in Moscow, held in 1935. They have given up the creation of new labor federations under their own control, and favor unions embracing workers of all political denominations."

The Brazilian Coup

Most immediately interesting to political observers in Washington was the detailed analysis in the report of the recent Vargas coup d'etat in Brazil.

"The Vargas coup drew its main support from the army, and was apparently effected against the wishes of the principal political groups, with the possible exception of the Integralists," says the report. "Such a move may cost Vargas the support of the old-line leaders, and lead to the formation of a single government party or throw him into the arms of the Integralists, with whom his relations in the past have been somewhat obscure.

"The green-shirted Accao Integralista Brazileira constitutes South America's largest Fascist movement. Organized in 1932 by Plinio Salgado, its membership is variously estimated from 200,000 to a million or more. The party is reported to be financed with the aid of German money. Various high officials in the Federal and State Governments, and numerous army officers are reported to be Integralists. The party's weekly newspaper in Rio de Janeiro has become a daily, and the movement has its own radio broadcasting station, which disseminates anti-Semitic as well as anti-Marxist propaganda.

Goal of Integralismo

"Members of the party proclaim themselves 'Integral Democrats,' declaring that their creed calls for an integral nation backed by an integral society. Integralismo is thus the Brazilian translation of 'totalitarianism.' Its specifically Brazilian postulate is administrative centralization and unification, as opposed to what is termed 'state regionalism.' The party denounces liberal democracy and universal suffrage and favors instead a corporative state. Its slogan is 'God, Country and Family.' The Integralists emulate various radical elements in their violent denunciation of Brazil's exploitation by foreign interests.

"Vargas shares with the Integralists a strong enthusiasm for 'anti-communism,' a prominent characteristic of Fascist movements. In the midst of the presidential campaign the alleged discovery by military leaders of a nation-wide 'Communist' plot led to the imposition on Oct. 2, 1937, of a 'state of war,' or modified martial law. This measure suspended the right of assembly, freedom of speech and of the press, and established a severe news censorship. Martial law had only been lifted on June 18, after being in force continuously since the unsuccessful revolt of November, 1935, which had also been ascribed by the Government to Communist influence."

Conservatives in Argentina

The report finds Argentina under the control "of the country's conservative forces, especially of the large landholders."

"Neither Fascists nor Communists possess sufficient strength to challenge the position of the present ruling groups, who are apparently disposed to government through democratic forms," it adds.

Chile is said to be firmly under the control of Right and Center parties, with extremists at both ends of the political scale still relatively small minorities. The report points out that in the last election Socialists named 11 members to the new chamber, Communists seven and Chilean Fascists, called "Nacistas," only three.

Colombia is termed a true liberal democracy. Peru is under a military dictatorship which was established by the controlling clique to head off a liberal victory in the last elections. Taking Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela together, the report finds that "in none of them has a Fascist movement assumed impressive proportions."

"The same may be said of Communism," it adds, "although the Latin-American Labor Federation, Communist in philosophy, had its continental headquarters for many years in Montevideo, Uruguay."

The report continues:

"The continent's conservative politicians and military dictators have at times tolerated or encouraged Fascist movements, principally to counterbalance the strength of Left-extremists, and to equip themselves with an auxiliary police force against labor activities. But it is obvious that rulers now in the saddle prefer to keep control in their own hands rather than abandon it to the new aspirants for absolute power who are their competitors.

A Tempting Formula

"On the other hand, it should be recognized that to dictators anxious to escape the necessity of reconciling their autocracy with democratic constitutions, fascism provides a tempting formula. They may prove psychologically receptive to the possibility of cloaking their rule in a new and convenient dogma.

"The difference between the old-fashioned military dictatorships and the new fascist form is greater than a difference of slogans. Military dictatorships emphasize the privileges and power of the army and look to the military rather than to mass support from the middle and other classes for their principal backing. They do not interfere to the same extent as fascist regimes in the private lives of the people and in their cultural activities.

"Thus paradoxical as it may sound, military dictatorships, being less oppressive and totalitarian, may act as a safeguard or preventive against the more oppressive fascist dictatorships. In some cases, as in Argentina and Peru, military rulers may occasionally relent and re-establish semi-parliamentary regimes, a development which cannot be expected from outright fascist regimes."

Mr. Naft concludes that "despite colonial psychology and the traditional tendency to copy foreign models which characterizes so much of South American life, the external influences represented by Communism and fascism have not deeply affected the masses of the people. The present world-wide struggle among the fascist, democratic and communist powers, however, will profoundly affect the nations of South America. While it is unlikely that these countries will exert any positive influence on the course of that struggle, they will unquestionably be influenced by its outcome."

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FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Francis Travis
140 GREYROCK PL., STAMFORD, CONN.
"The Home Shop" for those who want the unusual in gowns . . . dresses . . . sportswear for all occasions.
ALSO HOSIERY
PHONE STAMFORD 3-1891

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Holiday Greetings
Neuss Rug & Linoleum Co.
107 Atlantic St. Tel. 3-2930

Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
Patterson Beauty Salon
Gurley Building, Main Street

Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
Hirsch's Fur Shop
43 Atlantic Street

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The restful atmosphere of a home depends chiefly upon its freshly decorated rooms. No place is conducive to contentment if run down at the heels. If your home needs redecorating, may we help you?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
Phone 4-3636 Waterbury, Conn.

We Wish All Our
MONITOR FRIENDS
A Merry Christmas
AND
A Happy New Year
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Gift Store"
WATERBURY, CONN.

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
and Receive the Best Selections
Sugenheimer's Inc.
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

A Merry Christmas to all
The Miller & Peck Co.

Weston's
Christmas Log Roll
Mixed with Fruits, Nuts and Crunch Decorated with Rich, Tasty Cream
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Correct EVENING FASHIONS in gowns, wraps and accessories.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FANCY CAKES GLASER FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 East North Avenue
Phone Univ. 2929

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Holiday Greetings
from
Albany's Gift Store
WHITNEY'S
No. Pearl Street Telephone 4-1231

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

You are assured of Finest Quality and Good Service with
BLACK STORK
HI-TEST
ANTHRACITE
SUPPLIED BY
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
SERVING ALBANY SINCE 1878

BINGHAMTON

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

Good Nugget
Builders' Supplies
The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
The Parlor City Shoe Store extends to all Readers of the Monitor, who have so loyally patronized us, its cordial greetings of the season.

After Christmas Sales
Almost every department has something special to offer at big savings. Thrifty people will watch for announcements.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

CORTLAND

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal that Satisfies"
The A. T. Dunn Co.
Phone Cortland 48 126 Elm St.

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2947
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

"You Never Pay More"
at
BIGELOW'S"
"Jamestown's Big Dept. Store"

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
25 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1200

LARCHMONT

CHRISTMAS
WREATHS—GREENS
CUT FLOWERS
Lovely Potted Boxwood
Azaleas, Cyclamens
Grant's Greenhouses
240 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

Cars Called For and Delivered
Tel. Freeport 4304
AUTO LAUNDRY
Washing Polishing Simonizing
Plaza Service Station
So. Seaman and Grand Aves.
J. A. CANNON

Buy for Christmas
General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge Home Appliances.
Baldwin
General Supply
MERRICK ROAD, COR. GRAND AVE.
Tel. Baldwin 1492 Baldwin, L. I.

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. - FRpt 1614

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Season's Greetings
Selmar Form Studio
Corsetiere—Gifts
1910 MOTT AVENUE

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Gift Suggestions for Men and Boys in Furnishings and Clothing
MILLER & MACK
36-33 MAIN STREET
Open Evenings 'til 10 p. m.

EVENING DRESSES AND ACCESSORIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-09 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

SPARKY'S MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Corner of 150th St. and 15th Ave.
Ind. 3-1331

FOREST HILLS

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

20 Years' Experience
All Branches Beauty Culture
Licensed Motor Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4736

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for PETS
and PETS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Forest Hills Pet Shop
(Opposite Movies)—Bou. 8-8678

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

Season's Greetings
from
CAROL GREEN'S
CORSETS, LINGERIE, HOSIERY
and
ACCESSORIES
80 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. Freeport 6163

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Phone Freeport 1946
Pitterman's Market
Meats and Groceries
131 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

Nassau Bootery
A WIDE VARIETY OF QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

PEGGY WILLIAMS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
SELECT GIFT ITEMS
25 Middle Neck Road Phone 4666

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ETTINGER'S
Gifts for Your
CHRISTMAS GIVING
Lovely and Likable
Lingerie, Robes, Lounge and House Coats, Satin Gowns, Slips, Pajamas, Negligees, Hosiery, Gloves, Handbags, Dresses, Sportswear.
264 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD 7668

WALL PAPER C. J. WILLIAMS AND PAINT Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

Christmas Specials
Dependable Furs
M. BREWER & CO., Inc.
16 Years in Hempstead
117 Main Street Hempstead 521

Lovely Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags, Sportswear and Accessories
Gift Boxes and Cards Free
CAROL for CHRISTMAS GREEN'S GIFTS
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead

A. L. Frank's, Inc.
Modern Men's and Boys' Shop
15-17 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y.

Bring the Kiddies to Toyland
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Hempstead 6322 Open Evenings

FUR-LINED GLOVES
CAPE SKIN FULL LINED 1.98
Mackinaws—Hooded Jackets
Suede and Leather Coats
BOYS' MEN'S
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 Main Street (Next to State Theatre)

THE HOUSE OF PERMANENTS
Franklin Beauty Shop
"RENE"
MAIN AND FULTON STS. Hempstead 2912

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 till 11

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Queens Retail Furrier
INCORPORATED
37-37 82nd Street
Wish All Their Patrons a
Merry Christmas
and Happy New Year
FUR COATS—WRAPS—SCARFS
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
83-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Cyril W. Anderson
37-45 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-15 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

GIFTS
Travel Sets—Men's Jewelry
Fountain Pen and Desk Sets
Pottery—Crystal—Cut Glass
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
292 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 837

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones } Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
Watches—Diamonds
Clocks—Jewelry
116-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2283

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Wishing You a Joyous Christmas
Albee French Cleaners
Furs Repaired, Remodeled, Cleaned
Expert Workmanship
113-19 MYRTLE AVE. VIR. 7-3618

TURKEY for the HOLIDAYS
Call Vir. 7-6961
Merry Christmas
Happy New Year
Bill's Meat Market
116-09 Jamaica Avenue

Pre-January Coat Sale
Drastic Reductions
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
EST. 1919
JAMAICA AVENUE, cor. 194th St.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
GELLER'S
"Exclusive" But Not "Expensive"
Curtains, Linens, Spreads
Interior Decorating
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10118

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd. Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE R. V. C. 3692

Wishing You All a Merry Christmas
ECKHOFF'S
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

A Merry Christmas
Happy New Year to All
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

Season's Greetings
to Our Friends
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Centre 6429

ST. ALBANS

ASPLUND
Printing & Stationery
INCORPORATED
Commercial and Society Printing of the Better Grade
TEL. LAURELTON 8-1266
193-10 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

CHRISTMAS GIFT
Combinations
GUERLAIN—LELONG—CHANEL
YARDLEY
in Holiday Dressing
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave.
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 6300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Long Island

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6800
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1656

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 8111

WOLKOFF EUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified
Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
BArclay 7-3100

The Store of Beautiful Gifts!
Hand-made Lingerie ..... 1.98 to 3.98
Gordon Hose ..... 85c to 1.65
Mark Cross Kid Gloves .. 1.98 to 2.98
Van Raalte Gloves 1.00
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Kresge Bldg.)

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
296th THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
to all our friends
Martin and Olga Jacobsen
M. E. JACOBSEN
Fine Delicatessen
3607 Riverdale Avenue, New York City
Telephone Kingsbridge 6-9885

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 6-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spirella Corsets
See this garment on you. It meets your every need. Fitted in your home.
BETH ADAMS
ESplanade 7-8460

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
296 LIVINGSTON STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

FLOWERS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
CALLAS BROS.
Established over 25 years
615 Nostrand Ave.
PResident 3-0644—0645

DUKE FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742
Phone BUckminster 2-0247

Moadinger Funeral Parlors
GEORGE D. CONANT
1120 FLATBUSH AVENUE

DIAMOND & HADERER
Tydol—Veedol
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway
SHore Road 5-9543

Manhattan

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
TRafalgar 7-6200

FRANK E. CAMPBELL
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1851
Orders Called For and Delivered

HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

HARRY P. LANZ INC.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
Suite 501 15 Maiden Lane
First House of Lane Founded 1875

HOLMES & ENSIGN
P. Irving Holmes Herbert Ensign
—FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
Successors to P. E. Holmes & Son
Established 1856
224 East 57th St., New York City
Plaza 3-6472
141 So. First Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 9421

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paint, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
SINCLAIR OILS
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Outside and Inside
Christmas Tree Wiring
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
BOB'S Electric Shop
Licensed Electrical Contractor
PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE BLDG.
Phone Pelham 2885

For Christmas Decorations and Remembrances
YORK—*The Florist*
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

POUGHKEEPSIE

Exceptionally Large Variety
Pure Christmas Candies
Moderately Priced
The KADELKORN *Shop*
18 ACADEMY STREET

Form a Good Habit
by Shopping at the
FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
Restaurant—Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frangk Co.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
wishes you a
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

The B&M Food Market
at this time of the year extends to its many Friends and Patrons a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Merry Christmas
from
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3270
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

WAGES & HOURS BILL
STATE DEPARTMENT
JUST LOOK AT IT POUR!
DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH RAIN!
MY! WHAT A TERRIBLE GOVERNMENT!
SUCH A STORM!
-BUT NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT IT!
CROP REDUCTION PLANS
AND THIS, MY DEAR FRIEND, IS CIVILIZATION!
SPAIN
SANTA MARIA

—Page in Louisville Courier Journal
The Mason-Dixon Line

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Jingo Bells

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Speaking About the Weather

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"But You Haven't Reduced Me"

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Homecoming—1937!

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rule Requiring Ballot Election May Not Be Suspended

Question: A bylaw provides that in the election to certain specified offices, "the three names receiving the highest number of votes be returned for second ballot."

(a) After the first ballot, is it in order for the chairman to call for a standing vote to make it unanimous for the person receiving the highest number of votes by a large majority?

(b) Provided this is made unanimous, is it in order for the chairman to instruct the clerk to cast a ballot for said person and, when this is done, to declare him elected?

Answer: The answer to both (a) and (b) is the same, namely: Not if the bylaws require the election to be by ballot. If the bylaws require a ballot vote, it is not in order to take a vote in any other way, nor is it in order to instruct the clerk to cast the ballot for the assembly, since this virtually deprives a member of his right under the bylaws.

Daily Anecdote

Enrichment

Pythagoras so esteemed the value of good conversation that he held his pupils to strict silence during the first two years of their instruction. He desired to have their minds thoroughly furnished before permitting them to give expression to their thoughts.

"Be silent," he counseled, "or say something better than silence."

Brevities

Humorist: Firemen refused to allow a poet to retrieve his manuscripts when his flat caught fire. Despite their efforts, however, the papers were not destroyed.

Punch ©: By order of the German Minister of the Interior, a right angle is to have 100 degrees instead of 90. This means of course that in Germany circles will in future be slightly oval.

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: Downstate man has invented soap that you attach to a cord that goes around your neck. It has this advantage—you can't step on it, that is, without being very undignified.

Odds and Ends

Well-Watered Capitals

Of the 48 state capitals, 18 are situated on the Mississippi or its tributaries.

Enough to Go Round

In the new building of the Department of the Interior in Washington, there are 1000 electric clocks, 3681 inside doors, and 20 high-speed elevators.

Mammoth Cave

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, has five levels, with 225 explored avenues, 47 domes, 23 pits, eight cataracts, three rivers, two "lakes," and one "sea."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A riddle and its answer form the basis for today's cryptogram. This hint should make it fairly easy to solve:

RIDL REAN FG FL RIFTI, SW TIDXYFXY D GFXYZQ ZQLLQA, SQTEPQG FLG ERX EJJEGFLQ?

—KXFLQN; KXLFQN.

An Acrostic

This is shared by a Needham (Mass.) reader. Definitions are given below for 5-letter words to be filled in so that the letters given form the first and last letters of each word:

C — — — G
H — — — R
R — — — E
I — — — E
S — — — T
T — — — I
M — — — N
A — — — G
S — — — S

1, To adhere closely. 2, Wit and fun. 3, A verse. 4, A point in debate. 5, Speedy. 6, Slice of bread browned by heat. 7, One who builds with brick or stone. 8, In the midst of. 9, Footwear.

Letter Changing

The change from GIVE to DENY given some weeks ago has been cut down to four moves by two readers, one from Richmond, Ind., and the other from Hinsdale, Ill.—GIVE, DIVE, DINE, DENE, DENY. The latter writes that the cold weather suggests a move from the PORCH into the HOUSE—seven moves!

What Selling Price?

A dealer sold merchandise for $48.99, and gained 15 per cent. What should have been the selling price in order to gain 25 per cent?

What They Say

Paraphrasing a popular column on this page, we give an opportunity to some of those whose words probably have not yet made the column. Can you match each one correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	Good evening, friends.	saber	
2	Fares, please.	"hot dog" man	
3	Going up?	radio announcer	1
4	Latest edition!	barber	
5	Halt! Who goes there?	sailor	
6	Number please.	elevator man	
7	Next?	conductor	
8	Mustard or relish?	sentry	
9	This way, please.	newsboy	
10	Aye-aye, sir!	phone operator	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Worth Knowing

RONDOUT RESERVOIR
AQUEDUCT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
TUNNEL
THE WORLD'S LONGEST TUNNEL WILL BE THE 85-MILE DELAWARE AQUEDUCT DESIGNED TO INCREASE NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The aqueduct will bring water from the headwaters of the Delaware River to reservoirs in the vicinity of New York City.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted

Flower Identification

This is a good game for an indoor party. From a seed catalogue or old magazines cut out pictures of flowers in color. Each should be numbered. Party guests are then asked to list the numbers and identify the flowers by name.

You can make it harder by asking the players to name the month in which the flower blooms. Half-points can also be deducted for spelling errors.—Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.

Quotation for Today

EXPERIENCE is not what happens to a man. It is what a man does with what happens to him.—ALDOUS HUXLEY.

Light in the East

Monitor Camera Club From Miss D. Barr, London

In Lighter Vein

Rescue

Professor: "If this wonderful art gallery got on fire and you had only time to save five pictures which five would you save?"

Art Student: "The five nearest the door!"—Edinburgh Despatch.

—Passing Show

"That new man has just sent one of the errand boys to China to deliver a dozen gardenias."

Comforting the Passenger

He had gone up on the maiden flight with his nephew.

"H-here, t-t-tell me," he asked, "when you're going to loop the loop again."

"Well," said the nephew, "I don't always know."—Tit-Bits.

Truth Will Out!

[Item in society column of Louisiana paper]

"After luncheon, the ladies catted with one another."

Field's Option

Eugene Field liked old books and was quite a collector of them. His means were, however, not adequate to his desires; and a quaint proof of this was a slip of paper, found by a purchaser of an old volume. On the paper were written in Field's handwriting the following impromptu lines:

"Kind friend, for goodness sake forbear
To buy the book thou findest here;
For when I do obtain the pelf
I mean to buy the book myself."

Propaganda

The college student, son of a clergyman, discovered he was uncomfortably short of money, so he spent some time concocting a letter which should have the right effect upon a somewhat severe and pious parent. When finally completed the letter read:

"My dear Father: I wonder if you will oblige me very greatly by sending me a copy of this month's Parish Magazine, also $50. P. S.—Don't forget the Parish Magazine."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Necktie Exchange

A mother and daughter have started a new kind of business, a Necktie Exchange.

They live in a college town and advertise in both the college and local newspapers as follows:

"Necktie Exchange. Bring in a soiled tie and a dime and receive in exchange one of our rejuvenated ties."

The young men like the idea of turning in their old, soiled ties and getting new ones in exchange.

The soiled ones are cleaned or laundered. When a customer brings in a tie he is given his choice of any tie of the same grade as his own.—Annette W. L., Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.

Jest a Minute

"Guess who, Pop!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Bag of Peanuts

Miami, Fla.

She sits all day at her desk in a corner of a great bus terminal, answering the never-ending questions of countless tourists who come and go there. She has been answering such questions for nearly 25 years; and, though the monotony of it sometimes palls on her, as with all tasks now and then, there is probably nothing in the world that she would rather do than help her fellow passengers upon their way.

"The bus office is teeming with folks," she wrote to a friend (for whom, too, she had done a long-remembered small kindness when, as a stranger, that friend had come to Florida for the first time); "though not so many babies in pink and blue blankets as we had last week. There is a young white man here with three small boys. They have been sitting in one place since I came at eight this morning, and it is now rising 4 o'clock. The man bought them each a hunk of corn bread for luncheon. I gave them a bag of peanuts, and not a word has been said in their corner all day. The youngsters might be five, seven, and nine, overalls and bare feet, and the silence of the aged."

A bag of peanuts! A little thing in itself; and the small boys too shy and unaccustomed to gifts to acknowledge it, perhaps. But who can say how far it may carry? Forty years from now, the head of some business may recall that moment keenly. "Our home was broken up," he may say, "and Dad was taking my brothers and me to our grandmother's. We left home at daylight; we had no lunch—for there was no one to put one up for us. Dad bought us some corn bread at noon; and by and by a woman with gray hair brought us a sack of peanuts. I remember she smiled when she gave it to us. Weary and homesick as I was, I still remember that smile and that first gift from a stranger."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Dayspring From On High" (Luke 1:78)

During the course of the Biblical passage generally known as the "Benedictus" ("Blessed"), from the opening word of its translation into Latin (See Luke 1:68), Zacharias prophetically announces that "the dayspring from on high hath visited us" (v. 78).

The word *anatole* ("dayspring") is used in Greek in more than one sense. It can mean "dawn" or "sunrising"; while, on the other hand, it can also mean "branch." And it is of considerable interest to recall that several of the prophets of the Old Testament period chose to describe the Messiah whom they foretold as "the branch" (a branch from the family tree of David); and some commentators contend that this was the thought which Zacharias (whose name in Hebrew was "Zechariah") had in mind.

His forbear, the Zechariah of the Old Testament, had written in God's name: "I will bring forth my servant the BRANCH" (Zech. 3:8); while similar references are to be found in Isaiah (11:1) and in Jeremiah (23:5).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: What word is it which, by changing a single letter, becomes its own opposite?—United, Untied.

An Acrostic: Cling, humor, rhyme, issue, swift, toast, mason, among, shoes.

Letter Changing: Porch, torch, touch, tough, rough, rouge, rouse, house.

What Selling Price?: $53.25.

What They Say: Good evening, friends—radio announcer; Fares, please—conductor; Going up?—elevator man; Latest edition!—newsboy; Halt! Who goes there?—sentry; Number please!—phone operator; Next?—barber; Mustard or relish?—"hot dog" man. This way, please!—usher; Aye-aye, sir—sailor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Waiting*

By LE PELLEY

BUT THE FILMS AREN'T READY!
WELL—IT'S BEEN OVER AN HOUR
THESE THINGS TAKE TIME— COME BACK AT FIVE O'CLOCK
IT ONLY TOOK ME A SECOND TO TAKE THE PICTURES— I DON'T SEE WHY IT SHOULD TAKE YOU SO LONG TO GET THEM OUT OF THE CAMERA !!!
NOT READY YET !!!
CALM DOWN TUBBY — YOU HAVE BEEN IN THERE FIVE TIMES ALREADY
(WHEW—
ONE WOULD NEVER KNOW THIS IS NEXT TO THE SHORTEST DAY IN THE YEAR— !

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Greeting From Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

Christmas Cards Decorations
TO MAKE QUITE SURE THAT I WON'T MISS A SINGLE FRIEND, I THOUGHT OF THIS:
A LENGTH OF CLOTH WITH SILVER SHEEN, TWO KINDS OF PAINT—ONE RED, ONE GREEN.
WITH THEM MY MESSAGE THEN I SPELL. (AND DON'T LET ME FORGET MY BELL.)
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU
IF YOU LOOK UP ON CHRISTMAS DAY YOU'LL FIND ME WINGING THIS YOUR WAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Christmas

AGAIN loved Christmas is here, full of divine benedictions and crowned with the dearest memories in human history—the earthly advent and nativity of our Lord and Master. At this happy season the veil of time springs aside at the touch of Love. We count our blessings and see whence they came and whither they tend.

—MARY BAKER EDDY

They Call It Self-Sufficiency

SOUTHEASTERN Europe provides a laboratory for a problem which concerns the world. It has long been recognized that one of the major difficulties in the region of the Danube has been the effort toward economic self-sufficiency. But it has not been so clearly observed that a type of political self-sufficiency also lies at the root of today's instability and unrest.

Current diplomatic journeys — the French Foreign Minister's visit to Warsaw, Bucharest, Belgrade and Prague, as well as the previous Hungarian visit to Berlin—serve to emphasize the trend. So, indeed, in its effects upon the smaller powers in Europe, does the recent Italian resignation from the League of Nations.

For in all of these developments there is the basic effort to maneuver the smaller continental units into water-tight compartments that will serve the specific policies of France, of Germany, or of Italy.

It was so before the war. It has been so since. But there is today an essential difference in contrasting the two periods. It is that during what might be called the "League era," there was some clearer vision of the inter-dependence of the continental units and some recognition of the fact that their political integrity really required a collective system that would permit political and economic freedom.

In place of this, the past few years have seen the growth of paralyzing restriction. The major powers, struggling for a hegemony in southeastern Europe, are not entirely to blame. The smaller nations themselves have been attempting to establish their individual and geographic self-sufficiencies. The Little Entente and the Balkan Entente provide examples. Both have contributed much to mutual development and pacification. But the cornerstone of the Little Entente was laid on mutual opposition to the truncated remnants of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. And the Balkan Entente might well be called less of a co-operative venture than a mutual defense against Mussolini's effort to circumvent the League and to set up a "directory" for Europe—launched in his abortive Four-Power Pact of 1933.

Similarly the steps of the larger powers toward co-operation have not been unambiguous. The Tardieu plan of 1922 for a Danubian union failed for many reasons but one of them was its underlying hope of establishing a dominant French influence to the Southeast. The Rome protocols of March, 1934, have had a salutary economic effect, but there is little doubt that their major purpose was to strengthen Italian influence in Hungary and Austria. And similarly, Germany's commercial expansion along the Danube —so clearly apparent to M. Delbos on his current tour—makes no pretense of failing to strengthen the eastward political position of the Reich.

With M. Delbos back in Paris, there is talk of a new "Danubian solution." But even with the influence of England, which the French appear to have placed behind their plans during the recent Anglo-French conversations in London, there will be no permanent reconstruction so long as the effort is to build either a political or an economic self-sufficiency. Nor can the vicious circle be broken merely by approaching it on a larger scale. The essential problem is one of motive. Too often self-sufficient merely means selfish. And hopefulness lies in the fact that almost the same plans and devices—doomed to failure if undertaken in a narrow self-serving spirit—can succeed if sponsored with the unselfishness so often professed.

Frank B. Kellogg

LIVES of great men nearly all remind us how far footprints on the sands of time can carry those of humble origin. The rail splitter who plods the long road to the White House, the seamstress' daughter who flies on wings of song to capture the hearts of nations, the farm boy who works his way from Minnesota fields to the high bench of the World Court—the story is repeated in many forms but always the distance covered is fresh with inspiration. For mental and physical travel few careers have exceeded Frank B. Kellogg's.

Born in New York State in meager circumstances, taken to Minnesota as a boy, janitoring his way to a legal education, plugging along in law and politics to reach the United States Senate, leaping from political defeat to the Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James's, back to the Secretaryship of State, then into world prominence with the Kellogg Pact, a Nobel peace prize and a judgeship on the World Court, and finally to semi-retirement in St. Paul—Mr. Kellogg made a journey long in years and achievement.

The two works for which he was principally known have not fulfilled the high expectations in which they were accomplished. His first national fame came as Theodore Roosevelt's "trust buster." The tenacity and pertinacity which were the chief secrets of all the Kellogg travels took him through years of painstaking legal dissection to the final much-heralded dissolution of Standard Oil. That did not end monopoly in the United States, but whenever the people wish to renew the anti-trust fight they will find the foundation then laid still firm.

The same can be said of the effort to outlaw war. Defeated for the Senate in 1922, he soon showed that his career was only beginning. The work for which he will be known in history was done when he was nearing seventy. The idea of outlawing war was not his, but taking the Levinson-Borah idea and the unilateral proposal of Aristide Briand, he built with hard work the world-wide agreement to give up war "as an instrument of policy." That nations are now using force without the name of war has discouraged many who in 1928 had high hopes. Yet the ideal lives on. And the Kellogg journey proves how far men can travel to fulfill an ideal.

Tune With Each Ticket

WITH commendable thoughtfulness, a Chicago passenger terminal has installed an organ for the holiday season, to cheer and entertain shoppers, suburbanites, and travelers. As doubtless was anticipated, the innovation is having its effect in soothing perturbed passengers, and even mollifying those who have missed a train.

Since Christmas carols cannot appropriately be played the year around, we venture to recommend to the organist a few distinctly suitable numbers which she might try out on her console.

For instance, at this time of year, "When That Midnight Choo Choo Leaves for Alabam'," might be popular. This could be radiocast with good effect in the Pasadena railroad station after the New Year's Day Rose Bowl game.

Honeymooners might like "Shuffin' Off to Buffalo," with its Niagara Falls implication. Those who like to joke with the ticket agent might care for a renewal of that old topical song, "I Want to Go to Morrow and I Want to Go Today." In honor of the train crews there are "I'm A-Workin' on the Railroad" and "Casey Jones." The freight handlers could chime in for dear old "Delaware Lacka-wan." Tired little ones in the waiting rooms might enjoy "Sleepytown Express." And when the picnic excursion from the Cotton Belt gets ready to return home the organist can pull out all the stops and play that stirring spiritual, "Get On Board, Li'l Chillun There's Room for Many More."

A Useful Hartford Convention

THE method Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy has used to dramatize the Hartford budget and tax rate might be used with equal effect in other cities to arouse interest and understanding in those municipal fiscal affairs which are at once so provocative and so beclouded to the average taxpayer.

Faced with demand from certain sections of the public for tax rate reductions and at the same time under pressure from other groups for continued city services, no reduction in school expenditures and maintenance of present salary scales, Mayor Spellacy has asked the Hartford Board of Finance to prepare two budgets for 1938.

One will be based on the Mayor's own idea of what is needed to maintain the present level of services. It will mean an increase in the tax rate of about 4.8 mills. The second budget clips $1,500,000 from expenses. It provides less street lighting, less school money, fewer policemen, reduced salaries, fewer street repairs, less expenditures on Hartford's beautiful parks. But it will permit retention of Hartford's present 26.7 mill tax rate.

Until Mayor Spellacy announced the rival budgets there had been a general opposition to the tax increase, but it wasn't concentrated enough to bring crowds to the finance board's hearings. With items listed on two comparative budgets, taxpayers will see just what value the increased price will buy, and debate over specific items.

Already Parent-Teacher groups, real estate owners, municipal employees and others are exhibiting keen interest. Next month the Court of Common Council will hold hearings on both budgets. No matter which is adopted, the discussions and consequent publicity will acquaint a great many more persons than ever before with the more important costs of government. Such understanding is a useful factor in any city government.

New Deal, 17th Century

Book News of the Day

READERS of William E. Dodd's THE OLD SOUTH: STRUGGLES FOR DEMOCRACY (New York: Macmillan. $3.75) may be moved to echo the saying from Ecclesiastes that "there is no new thing under the sun." Professor Dodd's treatment of the subject is fresh enough, to be sure, and the region he describes is certainly not overworked by historians.

But the number of instances in which present-day political and economic stratagems, which many of us may have supposed to be new, are found to have been employed in the primitive Virginia, Maryland and Carolina of a century before the American Revolution is certainly striking.

Here, for example, was crop control as early as 1630. The newly found rich market for tobacco had become glutted, and so there were laws to require standardized grading by inspectors at public warehouses, to adjure the farmers to leave the poorer grade stuff in the fields and to stop planting the marginal lands. Before 1650 there were lands that were already "wearing out," and some settlers moved westward to clear new soil, first burning their homes to recover the nails for the new houses to be built.

And housing? That was a major part of the recipe for what Dr. Dodds calls the first American "recovery" in 1662. Income from the tobacco trade had fallen in a bad way and Governor Sir William Berkeley had the council and burgesses order the building of thirty-two brick houses in Jamestown, besides which well-to-do planters were urged to build other houses at their own expense.

At about this time on the other side of the Atlantic wealthy Sir George Carteret, the Earl of Albemarle, George Downing, Martin Noell and Thomas Povey were clinching the policy of economic imperialism which characterized the Stuart restoration. It was autarchy and self-containment in the best mercantilist theory. The colonists were obliged to ship their staples in British ships and pay heavy British customs, the raw materials were prepared for the British consumer at high monopolistic prices and the surpluses were "dumped" on markets of continental Europe.

Among other respects in which the seventeenth century anticipated supposed innovations of the twentieth, there were the undeclared war by which the English displaced the Dutch in New Amsterdam, later New York, and the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in the reform program imposed for a short time by the Nathaniel Bacon rebellion. If one wished to follow the crop control precedent further he might note that the Virginia regulations served mainly to encourage competitive tobacco growing in Maryland and that the severe taxation was extensively evaded by surreptitious shipping from the Carolinas.

T. N.

Practically Empty

A Canadian "Incident"

A YEAR ago Barbara and I met by chance in New York. Canadians of widely different generations, we are a little apt to overestimate the ring of true British metal in ourselves and to overlook a rather heavy oxidization by the American scene. Barbara has lived in New York ten years. Years ago my brother used to introduce me as "My deah sis-tah who is so—vurry Amurrican." Thus Barbara and I have much in common. We enjoy a meeting. That night we walked down Broadway and through the theater district after the lights came on. It was then that the "incident" occurred.

"I must see that," I cried, pausing in front of a theater. "Helen Hayes in Victoria—"

"Re-j-eena," Barbara finished for me a shade quickly, plucking from my lips a word not altogether there.

"But we didn't use the continental—" I began impulsively. . . .

"Of course it should be Re-g-eena really," went on Barbara, hardening the "g" and taking no notice of my feeble interruption. "It is really too funny, isn't it," said Barbara in a matter-of-fact soothing sort of voice one would use to coax a horse out of a burning building "to hear people pronouncing it 'Re-jine-a,' as though it were the town out in Saskatchewan?"

"Yes, isn't it?" I acquiesced weakly, moral coward that I am before the younger generation. But I began to do a sum in my head. British Columbia-Victoria. Saskatchewan-Regina. It seemed to add up all right. We walked on, Barbara tactfully trying to divert me from any depressed sense, and I in a mental maelstrom of Kipling, Canadian geography, the early nineties, the Boer War, what went in those days for patriotic songs, red coats, the first khaki. . . .

'Ave you 'eard of the Widow at Windsor
With the hairy gold crown on 'er 'ead
She 'as ships on the foam, she 'as millions at 'ome
And she pays us poor beggars in red. . . .
Take the muzzle off the lion
And let him have a go.
Are Boer or Briton going to rule
That's what we want to know. . . .

We're the soldiers of the Queen, my lads. . . .

Weni, widi, wici, ha! ha!

When you go back as far as that, how can you be sure that even in your own day and generation you were right?

* * *

Last month I was up in Canada. "Victoria the Great" had just had its opening. It was like catching up with one's childhood to see the young Victoria come down the stairs to be told of her accession in the same dressing gown and with her long hair hanging about her shoulders, exactly as she had always done in her picture on the nursery wall at home. Crowned in Westminster Abbey was the self-same Victoria in velvet and ermine who stood so sedately in the huge, mahogany-framed steel engraving in grandfather's hall. And waltzing to the music of Mr. Strauss or falling in love with Albert, she might have stepped out of the pale oval print—the blue ribbon of the Garter across her breast and the pink rose in her hair—which always hung in its silver-gilt frame over Aunt Helena's drawing-room mantelpiece (not Helen-a—he-le-na). Even, "We are not amused" emerged, after years of careless quotation, as a merited rebuke to an overzealous Prime Minister by a gentle woman defending a beloved husband's honor. It was like being privileged after long years to look for the first time deep into the heart of an old and trusted friend.

We left her, a little old lady in a black bonnet, at her Diamond Jubilee, while the band played "God Save the Queen," and the whole audience rose to its feet as one man and stood at attention. One was glad to have seen it in Canada where that could happen. Soil of Empire . . . it still means something.

* * *

And now our "incident" must be closed. It is the Coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury calls upon the peers to acclaim their newly crowned sovereign. They shout:

Victoria! Regina! Victoria! Regina!

And they say it just the way they do in Saskatchewan. . . .

After all, you know . . . in Westminster Abbey . . .

I do wonder what Barbara will make of it.

F. G. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

What We Reflect

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE lights and shadows, in the bright glare of noonday or the perhaps more revealing and softer lights of evening, persons and objects reveal themselves and leave fleeting or lasting impressions. But we realize that in these images we have caught only an impression of what is the true substance or the true reflection. We seek a more intimate knowledge of that which lies within and beneath, that we may wisely catalogue and appraise what constitutes the substance behind the shadow.

Because we ourselves are people, or persons, or individuals, we are, of course, most interested in the study of similar objects, the men and women about us, those to whom we look for leadership, for inspiration, for advice in times of doubt or need. The laboratories which we individually set up are never lacking in interesting material. We give little thought, apparently, to the written or recorded appraisals made by others. The biographer who sets about the task of providing a fragile pedestal for another seems often to be over-enthusiastic in his effort to persuade himself and his readers to an extravagant estimate of the person he would exalt.

Because of this we come finally to where we make our own estimates, to where we accept our own appraisals, leaving to others the choice of their own champions, mentors and interpreters. Thus it is not to be wondered at that there is a wide variety of decisions and choices. We judge differently because we see differently, from varying angles, in different lights, and under widely varying conditions and circumstances. But behind and producing the impressions there remains always that which, viewed in its true perspective, is unchanging, substantial and basic. That, briefly defined, is the character, the substance, of that which seems sometimes to be falsely and often grotesquely delineated upon the moving panoramic screen toward which our vision is directed.

Within the last few days there have marched in the hurrying holiday tides all about us those whose hastening steps have halted long enough to afford us all a thoughtful moment of reappraisal. A month ago, or a little more, we read a revealing and a most interesting biography of Frank B. Kellogg. It was the final picture to be shown upon the moving screen to impress upon the world the story of the early struggles and the great work of one man. It was a simple story, because the facts, unadorned, supplied, picturesquely and convincingly, the proof that unselfish service is the necessary and spontaneous contribution of those prepared to render it. Those thus impelled are seldom equipped by wealth, social position or actuated by inordinate ambition. Sixty years ago the co-author of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the former Judge at the Hague tribunal and the former Secretary of State and United States Senator was a struggling, unschooled lawyer in a small Minnesota village. He traveled far from there because he possessed, and cultivated, the homely virtues which make men great.

In these same few days there has come to troubled Washington the sincere assurance from the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Presidency a year ago that behind President Roosevelt there stands the broad phalanx of American people who acclaim the courageous defense of declared American policy in relation to world affairs. Those who know former Governor Landon best are not surprised that he so generously and unhesitatingly assured the President of popular support and confidence in an hour of national emergency and halting indecision. In this action there was not expressed the narrowness of partisan prejudice, but the generous and deliberate impulse of statesmanship. This characteristic, briefly revealed upon the moving screen, obliterates whatever imperfect likenesses some careless spectators may have previously caught along the way.

As we look more closely we discover that it is not in the so-called higher brackets that we must look for reassurance and inspiration. All along the way, on the streets, in the factory, in offices and in homes, there are revealed, if we observe closely, the true reflections of those with whom we associate, those we love and admire and those we are inclined to fear or dislike. And as we look we must take care lest our own vision is distorted or impaired by things of our own creation or connivance.

We must take heed lest we attribute to others the desire to inspire fear or doubt, or false ambition, or reprisal. That, it must be agreed, is often the resort and recourse of those who, arrested by their own selfishness or folly, complain that they, themselves, have been misunderstood.

The Wide Horizon

Where Reform Needs Reform

By Pearl Strachan

FOR ten days I had forgotten the problem of drunkenness. Luigi the stonecutter and his wife, Maria; Arturo the marionette maker; Rosa and Elena Volpe, the sisters from New Jersey, and all my other Italian fellow passengers in the Classe Turistica drank a glass of white wine or red wine with their dinner. They were always sober, and between meals they did not visit the bar. Then, suddenly, I was brought into contact again with the question of strong drink. I had been ashore at Gibraltar and, returning by tender to the ship, which was carrying me to Sicily, found myself among a group of cabin passengers who were having a hilarious time.

They were tall, broad-shouldered men with Bond Street ties and Fifth Avenue shoes, and they had come upon a subject of such uproarious comicality that their blond heads rolled upon their axes, and tears of laughter stood in their eyes. From their jerky conversation, interrupted by loud guffaws, I soon realized that the uproarious topic was the "Scotch and soda" they counted on drinking the minute they were back on board ship. I asked myself a question I had been asking since childhood, since the day I saw the children of a Yorkshire brickmaker waiting on the steps of a "pub" for their father to stagger out: "Why do people get drunk?" And the answer was, "They have a great need." The need is something many reformers have overlooked.

* * *

The New York stockbrokers aboard the tender drank because they were bored. They lacked the cultivation of the mind which would have met their need of entertainment. The brickmaker probably lacked the domestic comfort which would have kept him at his own fireside. Millions of dollars have been spent by countless worthy organizations in the effort to deprive the drunkard of something, in order to cure him of his drunkenness. How much of this has been wasted effort only the reforming bands themselves can estimate. Perhaps if they would rally their forces to supplying that thing which is the fundamental need of the drinker, they would make some progress in their work.

The college student's need is never for alcoholic stimulant. It is probably for courage to be himself, perhaps primarily for a basic sense of values which supplies the necessary courage. There are numerous ways of combating the lack of mental or moral equipment. The problem, in the United States, might appear to belong largely in that class. The traveler in France and Italy sees practically no intoxication. In England the misery caused by alcoholic over-indulgence centers in the slums, in the poverty-stricken regions where the purchase of liquor means the sacrifice of bread.

* * *

Through that great industrial area of the midlands and the north, conditions for the workers have never been too comfortable. With mills going full time it was always a skillful woman who could make her husband's earnings last from Saturday to Friday, even with meat only once a week, and "dripping" in place of butter. "Short time" and strikes always have caught the working class unprepared. If the hearth is cold, there is the cheery warmth of the village "pub." I am convinced that many men, through sheer hunger and a shivering body, have entered the downward path of the drinker.

It is not the middle-class men, with cozy living rooms and food and fuel, who crowd into the barroom on a wintry night. Some of them do, of course, visit the inn or public house, but those who become the "regulars," and often the unfortunate addicted, are the men whose families are herded into one or two rooms. They have no money to spend at the tavern, but they find it warm, and as often as not some other fellow who has money is ready to furnish the stimulant which an empty stomach cannot resist. Beef and potatoes and a hod of coal would have saved many an Englishman who went the drunkard's way.

Today's newspaper publishes four items referring to accidents due to drunken driving. There was a need, before a drink was taken, for a concept of a genuine good time, a form of pleasure in which alcohol could have no part. It is not a depriving process which is the answer to this problem, but a substituting process, a method of meeting, in the first place, the real need.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Liberty, Licenses and Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Replying to your recent editorial relative to the advisability of refusing an automobile license to anyone indulging, however slightly, in liquors, I would respectfully offer the following:

Material intoxication in the slightest degree is nothing else but appealing to brute instincts for a sense of happiness that invariably leaves one in a most miserable state of suffering, and is always self-destructive. Even the savage Shawnee Indian chieftain, [illegible] spurned the "white man's rum," because it deprived him of his ability to think, and he constantly urged his followers against being thus trapped.

A drinker is never a liberty-lover, cannot be trusted, and therefore should not be considered a fit subject for the management of an automobile at any time—until he has been weaned of his false appetite.

Chicago, Ill. U. GRANT SAUNDERS